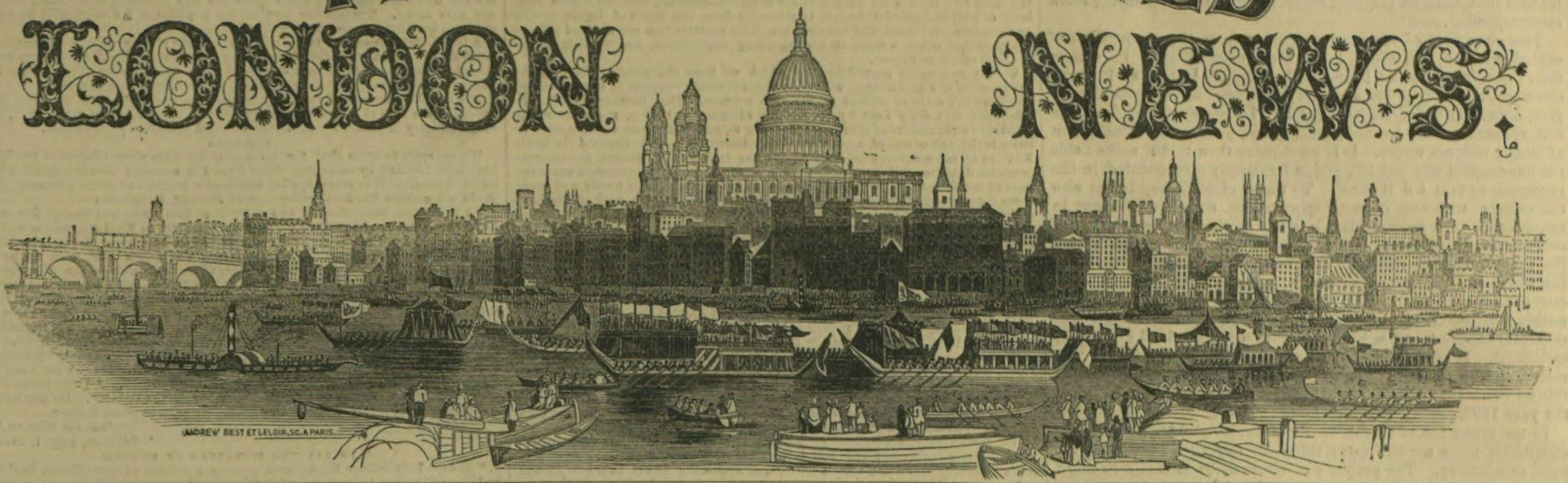


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

WEALTH AND WASTE.



THE interest excited by the late Royal Visit having ceased with the departure of the French King, amid thunder, fire, and storm, that rendered the last scene in which he appeared on British ground not unlike the *tableau* terminating a regal melodrama, the public attention is again directed to the objects that must naturally occupy it at all times—the social condition, state, and prospects of the country. These are questions never totally forgotten; but they are often sadly neglected; the noisy struggles of party, the brilliant attack, the able defence, of rival orators and statesmen—political events that succeed each other with startling rapidity—all these divert the public mind from those social topics which have a permanent interest for all, and which remain unaffected, almost undisturbed, by the rise and fall of parties, and the shifting and change of rulers. But at a period like the present, with the political stage vacated by the great performers who play their part thereon, with little or nothing to distract the mind from "that which about us lies in daily life," these questions recur with double force; we wish that good results were obtainable with equal certainty, and in an equal ratio.

Let us take advantage of the present interval of political repose to survey our present position and future prospects.

In doing so we are first and most forcibly struck by the many unequivocal indications of an improvement in what is called the "state of the country." Manufactures, trade, commerce, business in general, have all received an impulse; the centres of industry are busy—the loom and the steam-engine are in full work—and, what is better still, the thousands who depend for existence on the employment of these inanimate, but not inactive agents, are gaining the wages which enable them to live in an honourable independence of public aid. This general activity has a visible effect in another quarter, and shows itself in a symptom always considered decisive of returning prosperity. The quarterly revenue accounts exhibit a gratifying increase, particularly in the department of the Customs, in which it amounts to no less than a million and a half. As this arises altogether from duties on imports, it shows that the ability of the people to consume the articles on which duties are paid, is reviving from the prostration of the few past years. In other departments, though the increase is not so great, it is still enough to show a marked improvement. With the Income-tax as a sheet-anchor, in case of a financial stress of weather, and the improvement of the public revenue from the old sources, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought, officially speaking, to be a happy and contented man. The nation is, in fact, commercially considered, in a highly prosperous condition; we are manufacturing largely, and exporting extensively; and, as a natural consequence, gold is finding its way here from all those countries which are our pur-

chasers. Now comes the question—what are we going to do with it?

As invariably happens at a time when, to use the language of the City, "money is abundant," we shall live on a little of it, extend our trade with more, and lose all the rest in speculation. If any one wishes to have a proof of this, let him read the announcements in the public journals. They are almost filled with advertisements of contemplated extensions of old companies, and projected formations of new ones. The whole surface of the land is to be laced with iron. Two new lines, with two companies, two chairmen, two boards of directors, and all other grades of *employes* in duplicate, are in some cases announced, to connect points between which a railroad already exists. That all these should pay is impossible: that Parliament should sanction two such undertakings between the same places is improbable. But a large amount of money will be spent in surveys, law expenses, parliamentary agencies, and all those preliminary steps which make the expense of obtaining an Act of Parliament in such cases, run up to something frightful. And all this will have to come out of the deposits on the shares, the buyers of which are the public. We are always glad to see railway communication extended where it is required; but a little consideration ought to be given as to what lines will pay, and what will not. With a sum of money waiting "investment," it is astonishing what imprudent things an Englishman, careful and cautious in the smaller concerns of life, will be guilty of; mystified and deluded by the magic words "safe investment," and "good per centage," he has buried millions in the bottom of South American mines, or



EXPLOSION AT THE KING'S BASTION, PORTSMOUTH, ON MONDAY LAST.—See next page.

seen his thousands evaporate in Poyais and Pennsylvanian bonds. This was in a time of re-action and prosperity like the present: let him look back on the past then, and, as he loves himself, learn circumspection.

This eagerness of speculation springs from the competition of capital with capital, which is no less remarkable in its results than the competition of labour with labour. It presses in every direction, and flies to every outlet that gives, or only promises to give, a profitable employment for it. In every existing business this reduces profits to the lowest point, just as the competition of labour reduces wages. It is no wonder then that it seeks fields yet unoccupied and untried, and is frequently disappointed in the expectations that led it there. To those gigantic capitalists who can engage with ease in many speculations, and bear without inconvenience even absolute loss in a few of them, it is a matter of comparative indifference if a crash does come that swallows up a few thousands more or less. But in the train of these men follow many of far humbler means, who embark their all in some one specious and attractive speculation; if that fail they have nothing before them but direct ruin. The amount of social and domestic misery that has been thus caused in England cannot be estimated. It is to this class we would particularly address ourselves, and, in the midst of the present activity, with schemes so rife on every side of them, recall to them the scenes that followed the year 1825.

In the midst, too, of all this bustle of wealth-making and wealth-expending, there are still many things in our social condition far from satisfactory. The property of whole districts is still exposed to, and still suffers from, the violence of a sullen and discontented peasantry, who seem in no degree to partake in the benefit diffused over other classes by our commercial prosperity. They are still unemployed, or, if employed, badly paid, so that their whole existence is divided between the three degrees of destitution represented by six shillings a week, involuntary idleness, or the poor-house. The meetings of landed proprietors, and the suggestions made of remedies for this gloomy state of things, show plainly enough the uneasiness that is felt in this direction. We believe, too, that a conviction of the necessity of furnishing wages and employment, as the only real cures for the evil, is being rapidly arrived at, and we may hope to see a little co-operation and some enlightened benevolence in this respect doing much that has been too long left undone. Assuredly, while there is such an immense mass of absolute pauperism among us, and so large a class only one remove above it, we cannot congratulate ourselves with that fulness of satisfaction we should wish to feel, on our present flourishing circumstances. We rejoice in the good, but it is with the consciousness of being in the presence of an evil, and our glee is repressed like that of the revellers of old who sat at the banquet with a skeleton at the table. We are making wealth; but, unless some prudence is exercised, in this excitement of gaining, the produce of much toil may be uselessly dissipated. And, with so many around us who are, and, under almost any amount of national prosperity, must still be, exposed to destitution, to the virtue of prudence in using what has been gained, may not be added, with advantage, consideration for those to whom the opportunity of gaining is impossible?

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT PORTSMOUTH.

A fatal accident took place at Portsmouth on Monday afternoon, on the King's Battery. As the Artillerymen were re-loading one of the guns, which is supposed to have hung fire, the charge went off, and blew one of them to pieces and the other was so horribly mutilated that he died soon afterwards. The guns upon this battery are 32-pounders, and there are only four of them; consequently to fire a royal salute requires each gun to be loaded five times and one six. It is usual to use the worm to clear out the gun, every second charge, and it is supposed some fire had remained in the chamber. The names of the unfortunate men are Alexander Miller and Michael Walker, between 25 and 27 years of age. Miller was blown into fragments, and Walker had his thigh broken, his arm blown off into the moat, and his body otherwise disfigured. The remnants of the victims were conveyed instantly to the hospital of the Royal Marine Barracks. Only five guns had been fired when the awful catastrophe occurred. They instantly ceased firing. An inquest was held on the bodies of the unfortunate men on Tuesday, when the above circumstances were given in evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

I have been staying at Eu, and have no expressions to convey to you the anxiety of the Queen and Madame Adelaide, on the subject of Louis Philippe, who, on his return, had to war with the three elements, winds, waves, and fire. It is with the deepest satisfaction that all honest men and lovers of peace in France, behold Louis Philippe safely returned amongst us. Secure of all possible kindness on the part of the English nation, the King's true lieges had feared, and his democratic enemies had hoped, that this trip would afford an opportunity of perpetrating some attempt on his life. The journey to England of many a desperate character, confirmed the idea. The extraordinary exertions of the police on both sides of the channel have defeated these detestable plans; the projected attack against the Emperor of Russia during his recent visit, having put the English authorities on their guard. But although the King is safe amongst us, and that the vigour of his mind and body are remarkable for his advanced age, time is the ultimate enemy he cannot conquer; already its effects upon the royal statesman are exhibited. Under these circumstances, it is interesting to study the several attitudes the sons of Louis Philippe assume in the political system of France. The eldest son (the Duke de Nemours), is destined vicariously to wield the sceptre of France for many a year, like his great ancestor the Regent Orleans did in the minority of a child who bore the same relationship to Louis XIV. as the Count of Paris does to Louis Philippe. The Duke de Nemours, now the eldest son, has refused the title of Duke of Orleans—on the one hand to avoid at present any comparison with his lamented and popular brother, and, on the other, when he ascends to the Regency, a parallel with that most disolute prince, the Regent Orleans, who maintained his power by the most subtle corruption in every department of the state, a circumstance which made his worthy pupil and successor, Louis XV. so often, and, alas! so truly exclaim, "après moi le déluge!" The Duke de Nemours is a prince of irreproachable conduct, conscientious and well informed in all the duties of a prince, with an exalted judgment, and severe and unyielding in that which he deems to be right. But party spirit has raised against him general aversion amongst the majority of the more volatile and unreflecting portion of French society. The Prince de Joinville, the next brother, is all "Jeune France" in his bearing, manners, and language, as completely as in the luxurious surplussage of his beard and mustaches. At heart, sincerely attached to his family, he carries on an appearance of fashionable liberalism—and also opposition to his father—an imitation of the hereditary policy of the Princes of Wales, during the reigns of your three first Georges. His intercourse with his shipmates, and his naval pamphlets (of which another is, by the by, now forthcoming) are the vehicles of his assumed antagonism to his father's views and government.

The Duke d'Aumale, the third brother, who possesses, in his immense private fortune, the means of purchasing golden opinions, has the office of effecting with the military what his brother does with the navy. By erecting Algeria into a separate kingdom, under the absolute rule of his vice-royalty, the present dynasty will secure to themselves the means of concentrating on one spot devoted adherents, and assure themselves of a temporary retreat in case of any future convulsion in France. It is well known that the wisest statesmen of the elder dynasty of Bourbons had considered Algeria in this point of view. These views they had not time to mature before the catastrophe occurred.

It is with deep-felt pleasure that we behold here an incipient revolution in literature. You are aware that here the press, in its *feuilletons*—the stage in every species of drama, tragic as well as comic—the ephemeral pamphlets of the day, the novels enjoying surpassing vogue, are the only works that have interested the nation, and that they have been habitually vehicles of doctrines the most dangerous to domestic as well as political society in France. A love of classical literature is fast reviving, and is now about to reflect its spirit upon and modify the productions of the day. Already, last year, Fousard, a young poet, had shown the deep interest that can be excited, whilst banishing all that is not pure in morality and classical in form. A veteran of philosophy, who has been a university professor, then a minister, and now a peer, and a *dilettante* in politics as well as in literature, is now contributing his share to raise the mind and feelings of the age, by the profound thoughts and reasoning introduced in his history of Jacqueline Pascal, the gifted and exemplary sister of the immortal author of "Les Pensées." Whilst his eloquence is captivating, this interesting biography of an age as

well as of an individual is made the means of conveying the soundest and sublimest notions. "Democracy and royalty, order and liberty, live together, and develop themselves simultaneously; why should not religion and philosophy do the same?" Such is the burden of his song. Lamartine, with his double celebrity of poet and political leader, is returning from the baths of Iachia, having so employed his leisure that the contents of his portmanteau are a sort of trilogy. It contains a poem, a work on his travelling impressions, and another on the political affairs of France.

To the new spirit prevailing, and which we have characterised, is due the exhumation of a manuscript, which is a sort of literary Pompeii or Herculaneum, revealing the state of society in the 17th century. This manuscript, recently published, is a diary kept by the famous Flechier, a bishop, and one of the greatest pulpit orators of that age. He went to Auvergne when a young man, as tutor to the son of one of a numerous commission of judges, deputed by Louis XIV. as an extraordinary tribunal to inquire into and to punish the excesses committed by the nobility and the clergy, who, after the intestine convulsions of the days of the Fronde, still retained the weapons of warfare in their hands, and made them instrumental to their spirit of exaction and tyranny. This work of Flechier, entitled "Les Grands Jours," brings to light the most extraordinary scenes, and reveals society in the 17th century, as vividly as if it were beheld within the magic circle of an enchanter.

As to the pleasures of society at this moment—in private society they have not begun to assume any éclat. The pleasures of the turf keep away many persons of fortune from Paris. The races of Chantilly have employed the time of our fashionables; hunting, and field sports of all kinds, absorb most of our truants. Even the most fashionable of the lady *lionnes* are obliged to join the hunt, not to lose the society of their male friends, as Madame de Vetry and Madame de St. Didier, did the other day in the forest of Chantilly, where they kept at the head of the sportsmen during the whole of the run! So great is the mania, that you find the newspapers chronicling the attack and death of a ferret, by five dogs and a dozen noblemen, at the Chateau of the *millionnaires* Counts de Grefulhe.

As to the theatres, they are either deficient of novelty, or their novelties lack success. The Italian Opera has opened with a flourish of trumpets and shouts of triumph, amidst a concourse of fashionables, but dissatisfaction soon ensued when "Linda di Chamounix" and "Norma" were brought out with an imperfect cast; amongst other actors, Mario not appearing in his habitual part in one opera, and Lablache in neither of them. The Grand Académie de Musique has been still more unfortunate. "Eucharis," a new ballet, was the first failure, and another has just occurred in the shape of an opera. This will not appear astonishing, when we reflect that to write this grand opera seria were selected Adolphe Adam, who never composed anything but pretty comic operas, and M. Paul Foucher, who is a writer of vaudevilles and melodramas for the small theatres of the Boulevards. The fact is, the lessee of the Académie de Musique is a gifted man, but he too often tries that in which monarchs themselves often fail, the "suet pro ratione, voluntas."

FRANCE.

The French papers this week have been destitute of news either foreign or domestic. Some of the least respectable of the opposition prints have indulged in a vast deal of absurdity upon the subject of Louis Philippe's visit to England, and they endeavour to make their readers believe that their Sovereign has compromised the honour and dignity of France by his decided declarations in favour of peace. It would be puerile, however, to give circulation to these frantic ravings. The *Constitutionnel* contains along report from Captain Bruat, which was not transmitted to the Government in the usual way, but obtained publicity by appearing in a French journal established by him at Tahiti, under the title of *L'Oréane Française*. Captain Bruat's version of the affair at Mahahena, of which we have given the particulars, differs very much, as may be imagined from that supplied by an English writer. He justifies his attack on the natives by necessity; having failed, as he says, even with the aid of the English missionaries, to induce the insurgents against the French authority to disperse. The French force is rated by M. Bruat, at 441 men; the natives are said to have had 1600 fighting men, of whom 1000 were engaged in the defence of their entrenchments. They had 102 men killed, their guns spiked, and a large portion of their ammunition captured. The French loss is stated at 15 killed, including two officers, and 51 wounded; and it is admitted that the natives fought with great gallantry and determination.

The *Journal des Débats*, in copying M. Bruat's report, comments with just severity on the impropriety of which that gentleman has been guilty in thus anticipating the publication of a document strictly official, without the sanction of his superior officers. This last performance of M. Bruat appears to have opened the eyes of the Government to his unfitness for the responsible position in which he has been placed, and is expected to lead to his immediate recall. He seems to have made a fresh attempt, assisted by the British missionaries on the spot, to effect a reconciliation with the Tahitian chiefs, and to have even invited Queen Pomare to pacify her subjects by her presence. Several chiefs went to see her, and their interview is thus reported in the Tahiti journal:—She wept and sighed, saying, "I am afraid of the governor." "But it is he who has sent us, and do you believe that we can deceive you, Pomare? Come, and be happy as a wife and a Queen!" Pomare hesitated, and at last declared that she was not free, for the English commandant detained her. It is pretended, however, that at the further solicitation of the chiefs, she would have accompanied them ashore, but was prevented from so doing by the commander of the Basiliak.

The *Constitutionnel* affirms that letters have been received from Tahiti to the 8th of May. Tranquillity was re-established, although the Indians still continued to assemble. It was feared, however, that they would make an united attempt to set fire to our establishments; for this reason the greatest precautions are taken against a night attack.

SPAIN.

The ordinary accounts from Madrid to the 9th are uninteresting. The following telegraphic despatch, however, received in Paris, announces the opening of the Cortes:—

"MADRID, Oct. 11.—The Queen opened yesterday in person the session of the Cortes. Her Majesty, whose health is excellent, was received during the whole of her passage and on her entrance to the Chamber with the liveliest acclamations. Madrid and the provinces enjoy the most complete tranquillity."

We have since received a copy of the speech, which was an unusually long one. Her Majesty first congratulated the Cortes on the friendly dispositions of the Allied Powers. Allusion was made to the good offices of France and England in settling the dispute between Spain and Morocco. The speech also stated that a project of constitutional reform would be presented early in the session. Her Majesty remarked upon the necessity of economy and the maintenance of good faith. Her Majesty also expressed her satisfaction that the army was in the highest state of discipline. The penurious state of the Treasury was alluded to, but her Majesty stated that nevertheless she had turned her attention to the fleet, adding that the peninsular situation of Spain, and the rich countries it still holds in many parts of the world, demanded that it should be a powerful one.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon to the 7th inst. are destitute of political news; but it appears from the opening proceedings of the Chamber of Peers, that the Ministers had but a small majority in opposition to a motion to inquire into the mode in which they exercised the powers temporarily entrusted to them for suppressing the Almeida revolt in February last. The Duke de Palmella upon this occasion voted in opposition to the Government, and expressed himself in favour of the inquiry.

SWEDEN.

CORONATION OF KING OSCAR AND HIS QUEEN.—The coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden was celebrated on the 20th ult., in the cathedral. The morning having been rainy, the *cortège* could not proceed to the church in the order agreed on. Their Majesties, not wishing to delay the ceremony, went there in their carriages, and were greeted with loud expressions of joy. After the Divine Service, the coronation took place. When it was concluded, the Prince Royal and his brothers, the Dukes of Upland and Ostrogothie, took the oaths of fidelity to the King, who embraced them both. The act of homage of the States General also offered an imposing spectacle, and after they had taken the oath, the vault of the church rang with cries of "Long live King Oscar!" The weather having cleared up, their Majesties returned to the palace on foot, in the order prescribed by the ceremonial. An immense crowd was assembled along their passage, and the windows, roofs, and stands erected for the occasion, were filled with spectators, who threw flowers in the line of the procession, and greeted the King with loud shouts of welcome and approbation. The Queen Dwyager could not, on account of her mourning, be present at the august ceremony; but on the return of their Majesties to the palace, they proceeded to her apartment to pay her their respects. The Duke de Dalecarlie and the Princess Eugénie were present at the coronation, in a tribune apart. The diplomatic corps and the foreigners of distinction, on leaving the church, proceeded to the inner court of the palace, to present their homage to their Majesties on their passage. The King the same day gave a grand dinner of 600 covers. In the evening the city was illuminated, and their Majesties, accompanied by the youthful branches of the royal family, went through the streets in an open carriage, amidst loud acclamations. The next day the King received, in separate audiences, the ministers of England and Denmark, who presented letters of congratulation from their respective sovereigns on his coronation. In the evening a fire burst out in the northern faubourg, but was put down after one house had been consumed. The King proceeded to the scene on horseback.

UNITED STATES.

The Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, bringing the American mails to the last inst., and Canadian to the usual late dates. The intelligence from Canada possesses more than ordinary interest.

Sir Charles Metcalf, the Governor-General, has dissolved the Canadian Assembly; and writs have been issued for a new election, returnable on the 12th of November, at which time the Parliament is to meet for the dispatch of business.

There is no news worth mentioning from the United States. The money market was dull. There was abundance of money, with low rates of interest, and little demand for discount from the banks.

A singular murder is reported to have taken place in Wilcox county, Alabama. A young man, named Rivers, was engaged to be married to a Miss Sarah Tait, with the consent of all the lady's friends, except her brother, a Dr. Tait. The latter, in front of his father's house, before the marriage, shot Rivers, who was taken into the bride's dwelling, and there the marriage ceremony was performed! The murdered man died immediately after.

Accounts from Mexico state that the town of Matamoros has been destroyed by a hurricane. It occurred on the night of the 4th of August, and was more tremendous in its effect than the hurricanes of 1835 and 1837. More than two-thirds of the houses of the city were prostrated, and the remainder were more or

less injured. As to the extent of the loss of life we are not accurately informed. The correspondent of *El Censor de Vera Cruz* estimates the whole loss at above two hundred souls. The direst destruction, however, was at the two mouths of the Rio Grande, some thirty miles below the city of Matamoros. Here scarcely any were saved. The greater part of the population are compelled to live in shanties built among the ruins of their houses.

A letter dated August 9, states that the remains of 64 people, who perished at the Boca del Rio, had already been found and interred, and that it was ascertained that as many as 27 were destroyed at the other mouth of the river. It is presumed that many more have perished, whose names were unknown.

The ship Sea, Captain Edwards, had previously arrived, with the New York papers to the 26th of September, but as the Britannia brings later news, it is only necessary to allude briefly to the accounts brought by the former.

BOKHARA.

We are sorry to learn that the favourable accounts given relative to Dr. Wolff have been falsified by authentic letters from the reverend doctor himself, whose humane mission, it appears, has led him into a position of great jeopardy. Dr. Wolff writes from Bokhara, under date of June 27, as follows:—

"I have now been already two months in this place, and though five or six times the King has promised to send me instantly to England, with one of his ambassadors, I am in the greatest danger. I cannot stir out of the house without a guard of three men. Dil Hassa Khan, the fellow sent with me by the Asnaf Adoolah, has shamefully robbed, deceived, and outraged me. The Persian Ambassador, Abbas Kooli Khan, is kind to me, but I think he will not have it in his power to rescue me. Nayeab Adool samet Khan has extorted from me a writing to pay him 5000 tomans to effect my liberation. I suspect that he was the cause of Stoddart's and Connolly's death, in spite of his protestations of friendship. The Amer is at Samarcand, and I am awaiting the most fatal orders from the King daily to reach me. It is true that poor Stoddart professed openly Christianity after he had made a forced profession of Mahomedanism. Do for me what you can, as far as the honour of England is not compromised. All the inhabitants wish that either Russia or England should take the country. Do not believe any former reports of my speedy departure, for I am in great danger."

"JOSEPH WOLFF."

"Bokhara, Aug. 1, 1844."

"TO ALL THE MONARCHS OF EUROPE."

"Sires,—I set out for Bokhara to ransom the lives of two officers, Stoddart and Connolly; but both of them were murdered many months previous to my departure; and I do not know whether or not this blood of mine shall be spilt. I do not supplicate for my own safety; but, Monarchs, 200,000 Persian slaves, many of them people of high talent, sigh in the kingdom of Bokhara. Endeavour to effect their liberation, and I shall rejoice in the grave, that my blood has been the cause of the ransom of so many human beings. I am too much agitated, and watched besides, to be able to write more."

"JOSEPH WOLFF."

The German papers, since received, contain a letter, dated Constantinople, September 25, relative to this enterprising traveller. It would not deserve notice after the above important communication, if it did not state that the Amer, who, according to Dr. Wolff's letter of June 27, was then at Samarcand, had returned, and manifested great kindness to the doctor. We therefore presume that the information, whatever may be its authority on which this letter was written, must have been of later date than that transmitted by Dr. Wolff from Bokhara.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE LATE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT HASWELL.—In our latest impression last week we were enabled to give the result of the inquest on the unfortunate men who were killed by the explosion at Haswell colliery, near Newcastle. The following was the verdict of the jury:—"That the said Thomas Dryden, George Dryden, Robert Dryden, and James Dryden, and Edward Nicholson, together with ninety persons, being employed in working in the Haswell Colliery, were therein and then accidentally burnt, scorched, and killed, by an explosion of fire damp, and we further say that no blame is attributable to any one connected with the pit, and we also further say that the said Thomas Dryden, George Dryden, Robert Dryden, and James Dryden, and Edward Nicholson, came to their death by accident, and so say we all." The verdict was recorded by the Coroner, after which the jury were discharged. A subscription has been set on foot for the benefit of the relatives of the sufferers, which already approaches to near £2000. The owners of the Haswell Colliery have contributed the munificent sum of £745.

INCENDIARISM NEAR NEWMARKET.—A fire broke out late on Saturday night on the farm occupied by Miss Fyson, at Exming, about a mile and a half from Newmarket, which in a short time destroyed a barn full of wheat, all the out-buildings and stacks, four horses, several pigs, and some poultry.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A MAIL-COACH.—On Tuesday week Mr. Sammell, a traveller, and shoemanufacturer from London, left Haverfordwest by the mail; after having lighted his cigar, he took his seat by the side of the coachman, but when the coach had proceeded a few miles, feeling disposed to sleep, he took an inside place. While stopping to exchange horses at the first stage, the coachman, thinking Mr. Sammell to be asleep, did not disturb him. On arriving at Begelly, however, where the coach is changed, it was discovered that he was dead. There were two ladies inside the coach with him, but he died so suddenly and noiselessly that they were not aware of his death until the stoppage of the coach. He was a young man, 26 years of age.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday afternoon a man named M'Gaffey attempted to shoot Mr. John William Arkle, landing surveyor, at Prince's Dock, Liverpool. Fortunately the contents were not discharged, as the pistol missed fire, in consequence of the cap, which was a size too large for the nipple, having fallen to the ground. An immense crowd of persons were upon the spot in the course of a very few minutes, and M'Gaffey, who made no attempt to escape, was almost immediately arrested. It is supposed that M'Gaffey was prompted to the act by revenge, as it appears he had been dismissed from a situation he held as weigher in the Customs, in consequence of intoxication, his dismissal having proceeded from the reports of Mr. Arkle, who was landing surveyor over him. The pistol was loaded with ball. The prisoner was examined at the Liverpool office on Monday, and the evidence supported the above view of the case. It was proved that the prisoner was a weigher under Mr. Arkle, until about four months ago, when he was discharged in consequence of being reported by that gentleman for drunkenness. He did not gainsay any of the evidence adduced against him, and having declined to say anything, was fully committed for trial at the next assizes.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON LANCASTER SANDS.—On Tuesday evening, as John Moore, jun., of Flookburgh, carrier, and two other men of the names of Woodburn and Bell, were crossing from Host Bank to Flookburgh, with two horses and carts, they were overtaken by the tide while attempting to ford the main channel, and Moore and Woodburn unfortunately drowned, as also the two horses. Bell, after clinging to one of the carts for some time, during which his cries for assistance were heard on shore, was rescued from his perilous situation by a man in a small boat, and when picked up was nearly exhausted. Moore has left a wife to lament his premature death. Woodburn was a single man.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A man, named Richard Young, has been committed for trial by the Cheltenham magistrates, on a charge of stabbing his wife on Saturday last, while in bed. He attempted to cut his own throat. On being taken, he said that he knew nothing of what had happened, until his wife cried out "I am stabbed." He added, "I then recollected all, and cut my throat, in hopes we might die together. I cut my throat because I thought I had stabbed my wife."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SERIES OF ACCIDENTS AT PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth was the scene of several shocking accidents during the late rejoicings. On Monday, a labourer in the dockyard named Thomas Smart, was struck by a ladder, which was blown down by the violence of the wind, by which his skull was horribly fractured, and he died soon after being conveyed to Haslar Hospital. On Tuesday evening, an elderly man was standing at the bar of the Valiant Soldier, drinking, and talking about the French to the landlord, when he suddenly vomited a mouthful of blood, and fell upon the floor a corpse. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Died by the Visitation of God" returned. A young woman was dragged out of the sea near Point Beach on Sunday night, during the terrific storm which prevailed about one o'clock; which, together with the two soldiers killed by the gun, and one at the same time severely injured, and an accident on board the Reine Amelie, form a catalogue of disasters seldom paralleled in so short a space of time in one locality.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—On Sunday afternoon the following melancholy occurrence took place in the Regent's Park. Mr. Norbury, a linen-draper, of Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square, was proceeding towards home in his chaise along the outer circle, accompanied by his wife, and daughter aged four years, when the horse suddenly took fright, and started off at full speed, until arriving at Macclesfield-bridge, where the vehicle came in violent contact with a lamp-post, and Mr. Norbury, with his wife and child, were thrown out, and on being taken to the Middlesex Hospital, he expired. Mrs. Norbury and her daughter were also much hurt.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wm. Baker held an inquest, at the London Hospital, on view of the body of William Aldrett, aged thirty-five, an engineer, in the employment of the Eastern Counties Railway. It appeared, from the evidence, that the deceased was on that part of the Eastern Counties Railway which crosses John-street, Bethnal-green, when, as he was in the act of laying hold of a baggage-wagon, which had been pulled up an inclined plane by a chain, he made a signal to a man to stop the engine. As soon as he had done so, he fell through the railings that were put up at the side, to protect persons (a depth of twenty feet), in consequence, it is supposed, of losing his hold of the wagon. He was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the London Hospital, where his skull was found severely fractured, which had caused a compression of the brain, from the effect of which he died the following day.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—Mr. Higgs, on Monday, held an inquest on the body of a man unknown, who had been on Sunday found in the Thames behind Whitehall, quite dead, and pierced with fire deep wounds. The landlord of the Rose and Crown, Tooley-street, identified the body as that of the captain of a Yorkshire billy-boy, who frequented his house, but whose name he knew not, and whom he had not seen for two months past. Mr. Bainbridge, a surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination, declared it as his belief that the body had been in the water nearly a fortnight, that the deceased did not die from drowning, and that the wounds were inflicted prior to death. The inference was very strong that they were inflicted by some other person on the deceased. The coroner said the circumstances of the case so very clearly showed that the deceased had met his death by unfair means, that the inquiry must be adjourned for a week.

THE THEATRES.

In a week or two the duties of the dramatic journalist will be almost entirely confined to comparisons between the different merits of those gentlemen who have appeared, or are about to do so, in the various adaptations of *Don Cesar de Bazan*, who will shortly become completely ubiquitous. We hear Mr. Hicks, Mr. Dale, and Mr. James Browne spoken of as his representatives at different theatres: the only fear is, that the subject will be completely overdone.

The Lyceum is alive in every one of its departments, with busy workmen engaged upon the "Seven Castles of the Passions," to be produced on a scale of splendour which is intended to leave "Aladdin" in the shade, on Monday. An acquisition has been made to the corps of the City National, in the person of Mr. Roxby, an excellent comedian,—we believe from Manchester: and we rejoice to add, that the speculation of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner, for creating a taste for the legitimate drama, at Sadler's Wells, is crowned with undeniable success. We shall make this excellently-conducted theatre the object of a special visit early next week.

DRURY-LANE.

At length the long-talked-of opera of "The Syren," the joint production of the thousand-and-one Scribe and Auber, was produced at this theatre on Thursday last, and was certainly successful, although it is as trashy and vulgar a production as ever we witnessed. The libretto is a tissue of unconnected incidents, so any attempt of ours to describe it would give it perhaps the semblance of a plot. Miss Rainforth as the misnamed *Syren*—for the reader must put all classical association aside—was interesting, and was encored in the finales to acts II. and III. Mr. Harrison was also similarly honoured, but was most comically attired; and Mr. Stretton seemed very zealous in turning the old *Neapolitan Manager* into a Pantaloon. The scenery consists of but three set scenes, one for each act.

The grand double scene in the second act is well contrived, and reflects credit on the Grieves. The lower part represents an inn under the Abruzzi Mountains, and the upper part a "Footpath in the Forest, winding through trees and rocks," as the books and the play-bills pastorally describe it. There is a rich scene of a saloon also in the palace of the Duke de Popoli, and the barque *Etna* manned; but on the whole it is nothing wonderful. Auber's music is the worst he has composed—it is noisy and common-place. The overture was encored, much to the detriment, we fear, of M. Benedict's right arm, who of late has become a most furious conductor. All the principal singers were called for at the fall of the curtain, and the piece was loudly applauded; but we fear its duration.

PRINCESS'.

At this charming house also has "The Syren" appeared, with the advantage too of a first start, which came off on Monday evening last most triumphantly. "The Syren" is a totally different character from "The Lucia," and one much more fitted to the powers of voice, elegance, and finish of style which belong to Mdle. Nau. She does not possess tragic energy enough for the "Bride of Lammermoor," but she is truly captivating in the Circean melody she infuses into the winsome music she has to sing (though by no means the best, that is to say, of the highest order), which Auber has composed, and which is chiefly indebted to her exquisite performance of it. She was eminently beautiful in the trio of the first act, "When the Shades of Night"—in the bravura "From Head to Foot I Tremble," and in the finale to the last act, "Arouse Poor Dear," her finished execution was beyond all praise. The *vilanella* and romance in the second act were, however, the gems of the opera. Allan sang deliciously; there is a devotion in his voice, particularly in the upper part, which is thrilling beyond measure. Of the rest of the *dramatis personæ* we say nothing. The piece was highly successful.

But now let us turn to comparisons, and make a few contrasts between what the Princess' and "Her Majesty's Servants" as they were wont to be called at *old Drury*, have effected on this rival occasion.

It is difficult, and would be almost invidious to compare the two "gettings up" of the respective houses. Each has its merit differently diffused throughout; but, in common candour, we prefer, or rather incline to, the Oxford-street version.

By the way, we were in error in attributing the new farce of "Taking the Pledge" to Mr. Oxberry; the author being Mr. John Courtney.

HAYMARKET.

After the "Confederacy" on Monday evening, a fresh translation of "Don Cesar de Bazan" was produced, and with the same good luck which has attended its predecessors, under the title of "A Match for a King," the incidents being compressed into two acts, and much of the melo-dramatic effect omitted to suit the grave taste of the Haymarket audience. The leading features and situations of the drama are, however, closely preserved, and the succession of incidents exactly the same as at the other houses; but, beyond this, the structure of the piece is *thin*, if we may be allowed the term, and appeared more so from the inefficiency of Mr. Charles Mathews as the *Don*, in giving weight to the more serious portions of the play, perfectly at home as he was in the lighter phases of the character. It is a *role* of a most peculiar kind, and there are few, very few actors, who can do justice to it: at present Mr. Wallack is decidedly at the head of those who have attempted to pourtray it. Miss Julia Bennett was an interesting *Mariquita*, here transformed into a flower-girl. Mrs. W. Clifford, with Mr. Strickland for her spouse, were both very droll as the *Marchese* and *Marchesa de Gran Tornados*; and Mr. Stuart was rather dismal for a lover, as the *King*. In fact, between the light, too light acting of the *Don*, and the dark personification of the *Monarch*, a species of twilight was produced, anything but effective. More welcome was Mr. Mathews in a very pretty song which he introduced at the banquet-table in the prison, descriptive of the charms of his lady-love. It was very catching and characteristic; and we were glad to hear it taken up again at the end of the piece as a finale. An un pardonable wait occurred between the acts, but the audience soon recovered their good temper, and the piece was given out by Mr. Mathews for repetition amidst unqualified applause. Miss Julia Bennett also appeared before the curtain to receive the usual compliments. Both the scenery and dresses of the drama reflect the highest credit on the management. The house was very well filled.

ADELPHI.

On Monday evening another translation of "Don Cesar de Bazan" was brought forward at this theatre, and with perfect success. It is unnecessary to repeat the plot, which is precisely similar to the one we gave last week, as belonging to the version at the Princess'; but the entirely different cast of characters, and, in many instances, conception of parts, may admit of a few remarks. Mr. Webster performed the hero, and Madame Celeste the Dancing Girl. Miss Woolgar was the Armourer's Apprentice, and Mr. Howe the enamoured *King of Spain*: it is to this latter gentleman's performance that, in our opinion, the greatest praise is due. He was drafted from the Haymarket company to these boards, for the purpose of playing the part—not a very gracious one, at best; and which, we believe, was refused by Mr. James Vining; such having been the reason for his quitting the establishment. Mr. Howe may congratulate himself with good reason upon his success. The unlawful love of the licentious monarch, his impetuosity and deceit, were excellently poured; and his general acting, especially in the third act, of the highest order. With Mr. Webster's *Don Cesar*, we must confess that we were less pleased. Although evidently conceived and acted with the greatest care, yet there was throughout a something wanting to identify the character with that of the high-spirited, dissolute, chivalric, decayed nobleman. It was too heavy: its devil-may-care gaiety appeared to pertain more to the respectable *bourgeois* than the high-born *Don*; and much of the rollicking, off-hand dash of the character—the most characteristic attribute—was marred by a hesitation in delivery, which induced a perpetual fear amongst the audience that the performer was about to break down. This was less perceptible in the third act, and here certainly the applause was greatest. Madame Celeste played *Maritana* with her usual effective energy; and Miss Woolgar, as *Lazarilla*, looked and acted charmingly. A spirited Tarantella by these two ladies at the commencement of the play was warmly applauded.

The rest of the cast need not be noticed, except that we think a more fitting representative might have been found for the Minister, whose declamation, so totally void of expression, was anything but agreeable. The piece has been beautifully put upon the stage, and with the greatest attention to detail. The last scene especially was admirable, and would have been still more perfect had the tessellated pavement come down to the lamps instead of finishing at the proscenium. This can be easily remedied, and with the greatest advantage. The audience—a very full one—were in high good spirits

throughout, and applauded lustily at the end, when Mr. Webster announced the drama for repetition every evening until further notice. The piece has been adapted with much tact and stage-effect by Mr. Bourcicault, who appears to produce plays with the same high-pressure facility as Donizetti does operas.

On Tuesday evening a new burlesque from the pen of Mr. Coyne was produced, called "Telemachus; or, the Island of Calypso." The subject was not a new one, since we recollect an extravaganza on the same story during the Vestris' dynasty at the Olympic, but the present version was entirely original. This species of entertainment has of late become exceedingly popular; and in these days of declining legitimacy is the only vehicle for shooting at folly with effect from the stage. Burlesques, as now written, may be divided into two classes; those which depend upon pointed dialogue, whimsical antitheses, and neatly-turned allusions for their success; and those which create laughter by some broad piece of buffoonery or ultra-absurd assumption of character. Of the former class, we may notice "Fortunio," "Open Sesame," the two "Aladdins," &c.; of the latter, "Norma," and pieces of the like kind. The burlesque of Tuesday evening combined some of the principal features of these two, and was plentifully charged with jokes upon the Art-Unions, Joinville, the drama, Captain Warner, &c.; whilst Wright and Paul Bedford had the perpetration of some most exaggerated drolleries entrusted to them, the former gentleman playing the nymph *Calypso*, and the latter one *Mentor*, with Miss Woolgar for the hero. We confess that we should have been better pleased had the lady and the nymph changed characters. Mr. Wright, in his line, is inimitably quaint and comic, yet there is something repulsive to us in his assumption of female characters, not more so, perhaps, in him than in any other man; but he is said to "make up" admirably for such parts, and, to our thinking, the closer he carries the personation the more offensive is the performance. We trust this hint will operate in future towards the extinction of such unpleasant assumptions. The jokes of the burlesque were showered about the dialogue with great liberality. The following brought down a hearty round of applause:—

Men. The picture's too delicious; don't proceed.
The Island is a charming spot:—indeed,
To seize it I had serious thoughts.

Tele. Oh, fie!
Men. Did I say seize? I meant to occupy!
That's now the easy phrase, by which we bone
A thing we can't exactly call our own.

Mr. S. Cowell was amazingly funny as a black attendant, and elicited a loud *encore* in a song to the bango "De Polkum Dance," a parody on the Nigger melody, "Dance, de boatman, dance," which the little lads of the metropolis now whistle about the streets. It had verses adapted to passing events, like "Jim Crow." Miss Woolgar had some quaint parodies also, which she gave with her usual spirit and tact; and Miss Ellen Chaplin, as a little tiger *Cupid*, delivered the lines allotted to her with careful emphasis. A Polka, by six bears, transplanted from the "Avarice" *tableau* in "Les Sept Chateaux du Diable," might have been much better, had the figure been more cleverly arranged; as it was, they all appeared abroad, not knowing precisely what to do. Of course, the blame for this falls upon the management.

The burlesque was placed upon the stage with great liberality, and the scenery and dresses were excellent. At the conclusion, Messrs. Wright and Bedford walked, hand in hand, before the curtain, to receive the congratulations of the audience, which were not, however, altogether unmixed.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Batty has every reason to be satisfied with the success of his establishment, to which crowded houses nightly bear witness. Mr. Widdecombe—that illustrious individual, concerning whose defiance of time and age such wild legends are extant—dark hints of his having been Master of the Horse to Cheops, whose procession he arranged when that monarch laid the first stone of the pyramid—and mysterious whispers of his equestrian achievements in later times, at Agincourt and Tewkesbury—this type of Eugene Sue's last creation took his benefit on Friday evening, when the still attractive "Mazeppa" was performed to one of the fullest audiences of the season. Previously to this, however, Mr. Barry, the clown, performed his voyage with four geese, from the Red House to Vauxhall-bridge, to give additional *éclat* to the benefit. We had the curiosity to go and see this feat. There was something irresistibly ludicrous in the grave features of the clown, as he guided his feathered team amongst the throng of boats that surrounded him. There was one goose, of restless temperament, who had not been properly broken in, and preferred going along with his head under water, and his tail in the air, to the great diversion of the spectators. The intrepid navigator was warmly greeted when he entered the arena at night; and elicited loud applause by his humorous burlesque of a parliamentary speech. The scenes in the circle were of a very superior order, Madame Tournaire exhibiting several graceful *poses* with a floating scarf; and three "Olympians" performing some wonderful feats of strength upon horseback. A Signor Milano and Miss Cushnie were encored in the "Polka," which, considering it was danced upon six inches of sawdust, required no small amount of labour.

STRAND.

A two act drama was produced at this little theatre on Monday evening, under the title of "Henri de Rochemaine," and was deservedly successful. It is a translation, from the French, of "Made-moiselle de Bois-Robert," which was also performed at the Haymarket, with effect, last winter; and there called, "Victor and Hortense." The principal characters, in the present instance, were played with much ability by Mrs. Montgomerie and Mr. Roberts, and the entire piece was received with unanimous approbation. Mr. Marble still continues to throw his audiences into fearful convulsions of laughter. He is one of the best histrionic importations we have ever seen from the other side of the Atlantic; and the quiet oddity with which he delivers his drolleries, doubles their effect. Looking to the exceedingly moderate prices of this house, we must confess it offers as good an entertainment as any in London.

ADELAIDE GALLERY.

This popular place of amusement, after a short recess, was reopened last Monday evening under a new management, having undergone a complete alteration in the interim. Amongst other novelties which the enterprising proprietor has succeeded in obtaining, the first that appeared in the programme of the entertainments was the Sax-Horn Band, the "horn" being an instrument which has now, we believe for the first time, made its appearance in this country. The band was excellently conducted by M. Laurent, jun., who on this occasion relinquished his *cornet-a-piston* for the baton. As we were placed at some distance from the orchestra, we confess we could not satisfactorily distinguish the Sax-Horns from the other instruments which formed the band; but we can speak of the general effect as being exceedingly good. At the conclusion of the concert Mr. Ormonde, a gentleman who has before appeared at this institution, commenced the first of a series of lectures upon the popular dances of all nations, said to be compiled by Mr. Stoqueler, the successful author of "Polkamania." The lecturer commenced by giving a description of the origin of dancing amongst the Greeks. After some allusions to the weakness of our nation in this respect, he proceeded systematically through the dances of all times, from the ballets of the Augustan age to the Polka of our own. The illustrations were capitally given by some foreign *artistes*; but we would recommend that on future occasions foreigners should be made to prepare the dances by the time the allusion is made to them. The gallery was crowded to excess, but the excellent arrangement of the seats enabled everybody to obtain a capital view of the entertainments.

MR. BELANEY.—A special sessions has been held at Bedford, near Sunderland, to investigate a charge preferred by Mr. Belaney against Mr. George Grey Bell, and Mr. John Stephenson, of having set fire to his house on the 18th of September. The inquiry on the first day extended to ten hours, during which the Rev. R. Belaney, Thomas Coxon, a baker, Joseph Kidd and Joseph Catton, seamen, were examined, but from whom nothing was elicited to incriminate the prisoners. On the next day several other witnesses were examined relating to the fire, but although they saw Bell at the fire, which he did not attempt to extinguish, they witnessed nothing to indicate that he was the incendiary. Stephenson did not appear to be in the slightest degree implicated in the transaction. At the close of the inquiry the magistrates expressed their strongest conviction that there was not the shadow of a charge against either of the prisoners.—*Times Mercury*.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Another colliery explosion occurred on Monday, at Cox Lodge Colliery, near Newcastle, which fortunately, however, was not attended with any loss of life. Two or three of the men were rather seriously injured. The explosion was caused by a person named Brown having used a naked candle.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SONNET ON THE PROJECTED KENDAL AND WINANDERMERE RAILWAY.

Is there no nook of English ground secure
From rash assault? Schemes of retirement sown
In youth, and 'mid the busy world kept pure
As when their earliest flowers of hope were blown,
Must perish: how can they this blight endure?
And must he too his old delights disown
Who scorns a false utilitarian lure
'Mid his paternal fields at random thrown?
Baffles the threat, bright scene, from Orrest-head
Given to the pausing traveller's rapturous glance!
Plead for thy peace, thou beautiful romance
Of nature; and if human hearts be dead,
Speak passing winds, ye torrents, with your strong
And constant voice, protest against the wrong!

Rydal Mount, Oct. 12, 1844.

WM. WORDSWORTH.

TEA-DRINKING IN RUSSIA.

Tea is the principal luxury, besides brandy, in which the moujik indulges, when in his power. It is common to see him on these occasions call for a samovar, or tea-urn full of water; this he continues pouring through a small tea-pot containing a pinch of tea, until the water is all consumed. He will actually thus imbibe eight, twelve, or fifteen pints of hot liquid at a sitting.

A POINTED BLOW.

An invalid sent for a physician, the late Dr. Wheelman, and after detaining him for some time with a description of his pains, aches, &c., he thus summed up:—"Now, doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your good-for-nothing pills and worthless syrups; they don't touch the real difficulty. I wish you to strike the cause of my ailment if it is in your power to reach it." "It shall be done," said the doctor, at the same time lifting his cane and demolishing a decanter of gin that stood upon the sideboard!

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

Just forty years ago, Mr. Trevethick, a mining engineer, constructed the first locomotive engine at Merthyr Tydvil, and applied it successfully to the traction of coal and coke.

LORD ELDON'S TASTES.

In the plainness and heartiness of his tastes, Lord Eldon resembled Sir Walter Scott, and other unaffected lawyers of the olden time. His brother, Lord Stowell, on the contrary, was, according to his account, a thorough gourmand. In describing Lord Eldon's tastes, Mr. Twiss says—"To fashion and refinement Lord Eldon made no pretence, though his right understanding and kind nature preserved him from any solecism in good taste. His disposition was festive, but not luxurious. He liked plain port: the stronger the better. One of his favourite dishes was liver and bacon; and when he dined with George the Fourth it was one of the entrées."

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.

On Wednesday, as Mr. Pope, a farmer, residing at Kilburn, was engaged ploughing a field on his farm at Kilburn, adjoining the London and Birmingham railroad, several pieces of ancient gold, silver, and copper coins were turned up, including some of the reign of Oliver Cromwell, in excellent preservation. Some centuries ago on the site of ground stood an extensive convent and burial ground.

THE SCIENCE OF WARFARE.

A society has been formed, and has located itself at Mulgrave House, Fulham, having for its object "the advancement of science, and the establishment of universal peace," by the apparently incongruous means of teaching the art of war. The inventor of the new science of warfare is the gentleman for many years known as the Duke of Normandy. Some of his inventions are similar in effect to those of Captain Warner; but in addition to the explosive power which he has at command, the "Duke" also has invented a cannon on the principle of *non-recoil*, by means of which a certain aim may be taken, and the discharges made with greater rapidity. Some experiments were made on Tuesday. Several shells exploded, and were fearfully destructive in their effects. One of the rockets was fired at a distance of two hundred yards from a bulkhead, against which a stout sheet of iron had been firmly nailed. The rocket exploded the instant it struck the object, with such tremendous force as to rend away the iron, and to shiver the thick planks of wood behind.

AN EXPANSIVE GLASS OF WINE.

On the day appointed by Queen Elizabeth for the opening of the Royal Exchange, in 1570 (Jan. 23rd), Sir Thomas Gresham purchased a most costly pearl, which, on account of its exceedingly great value, had been refused by several persons of distinction. Sir Thomas Gresham at once agreed to give £1500 for the pearl. After he became possessed of this costly treasure, Sir Thomas immediately ordered a wine-goblet to be brought, and grinding the pearl into the finest powder, he placed it in the glass, and, filling the goblet with wine, drank it off at a draught, declaring that the building and the Queen's Majesty were worthy of such a beverage.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

In the excavations for the improvement of the Caledonian Canal, a curious circumstance was observed at Bona. In removing some of the ruins a number of human bones, the teeth being remarkably fresh and entire, and one complete skeleton, were found. Some coins of the reign of Elizabeth were also dug up; but what occasioned most surprise was the discovery of a nest of toads, completely encased in the soil wall, with apparently not the slightest opening by which ingress could be obtained. In a small cavity, about three inches in diameter, were found six toads and a lizard. On their first admission to the light of day, the toads appeared insensible, but on being touched by the men they speedily revived.

A CURIOUS PRAYER-BOOK.

There is in the possession of J. Bigginden, Esq., of Walbrook, a very curious old Prayer-book, which has been a sort of heir-loom in his family for nearly 300 years. The title-page is as follows:—"The Psalter, or Psalms of David, after the translation of the great Bible, poynted as it shall by sayd or song in Churches. With the Morning and Evening Prayer, and certaine additions of Collects, and other the ordinarie service, gathered out of the booke of Common Prayer." Imprinted at London, by William Seres, Anno 1569.

A POOR MAN.

It is possible that the accumulation of wealth may add to the sorrow of the possessor. I know an individual, with whom I was very intimate when a youth, and I remember very well, at that time, whenever I wanted relief for the poor, he would give a £10 note, and say, "Richard, never pass my door; always come to me when you want assistance for any deserving object." He was then comparatively poor, having perhaps a fortune of £50,000 to £60,000; but now he is worth nearly £1,000,000. One would have thought it ought to have made his possessor happy; but no, I know not a more miserable man than that.—*Extract from a speech of Richard Ostler*.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

The first stone of the first "Royal Exchange" was laid by the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt., agent to the Queen's Highness, on the 7th day of June, A.D. 1566. On the 23rd of January, A.D. 1570 (about twelve years after her accession to the throne), the maiden Queen Elizabeth opened the building with great pomp. This Exchange endured just one century, having been destroyed by the great fire in the year 1666, after which it was rebuilt of excellent Portland stone. The then "merry monarch," King Charles II., deigned to lay the first stone of the new edifice. The 28th of September, 1669, was the day fixed for the opening of the New Exchange. The King was expected, but he did not come. Before the building of any regular Exchange divers common councils in the reign of Henry VIII. consulted whether there should be a bureau or convenient place of meeting for merchants to treat of their affairs, and in the 26th year of that monarch's reign he sent royal letters to the city "for the making of a new bureau at Leadenhall;" whereupon it being put to hands whether the new bureau should be removed out of Lombard-street, it was agreed that it should not; so that the merchants' meeting continued there until the Royal Exchange was opened in 1570.

A NOVEL SPECIES OF CRIME.

A person charged a man at the Devonport Town Hall on Wednesday last, with intending to commit "some sort of suicide on her."

A GOOD IDEA.

In what was formerly the Bankrupts' Hall, at Amster-dam, was a group which might perhaps be usefully exhibited in America. Above is a strong money-chest burst open, and rats clambering in and out; a man is falling headlong below it; and farther down are sculptured the relics of sumptuous feasts. The fellow fell by living too fast. On the right is a figure of Justice, with sword and scales. It would shake the nerves of the grandest of our defaulters to stand his trial amid such emblems as these, if an inexorable Dutch judge were on the bench before him.—*Dr. Durbin's Observations in Europe*.

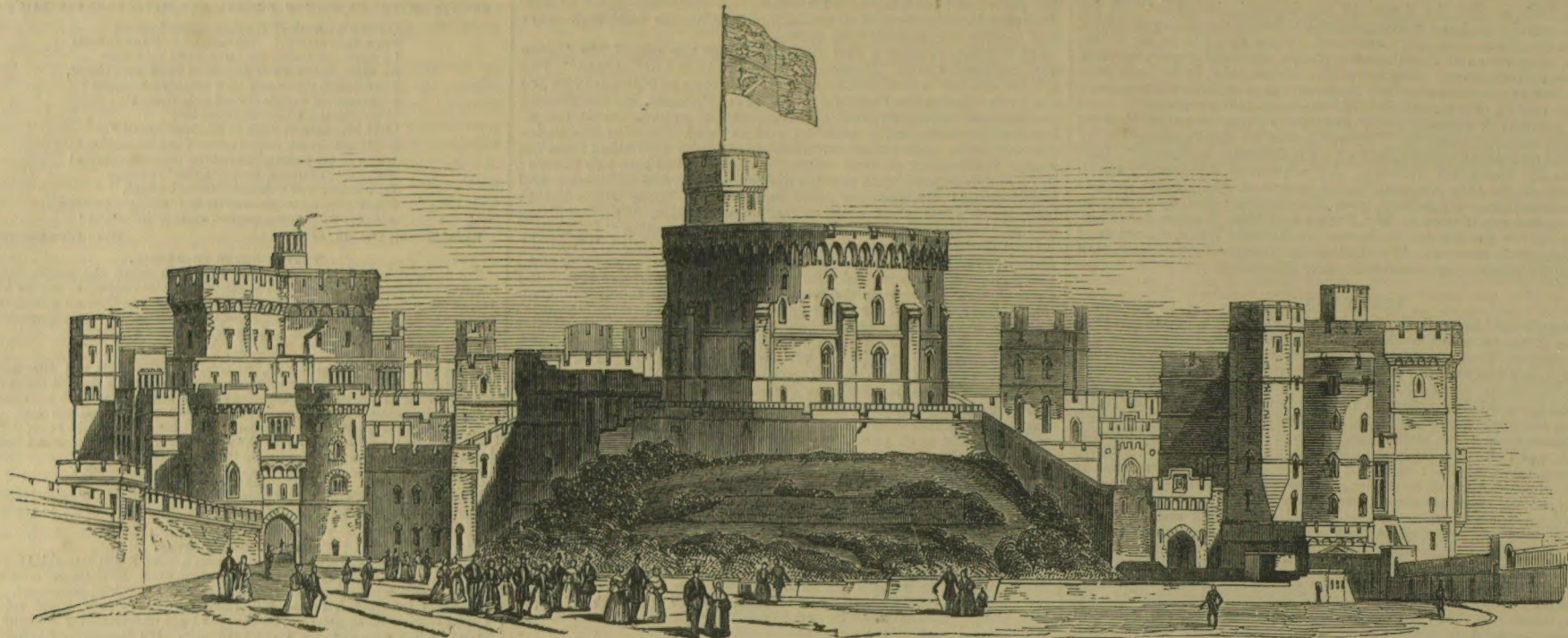
ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

I will make an assertion, grounded on experience and conviction, and which may be applied as a never-failing test, that an Englishman, who after a long absence from England, returns to it with feelings and sentiments partial to other countries and adverse to his own, has no real mind—i.e. without the powers of discernment and plain easy comparison—and has no title to enjoy the superior moral and local advantages to which he is born, but of which he is insensible and unworthy.—*Letters of the Earl of Malmesbury*.

AMERICAN ORATORY.

At a late political meeting in the western part of Illinois, the orator electrified his hearers by the following eloquent remarks:—"Every man and woman is born free and equal except niggers. They ain't born so in *hailth*, for I am six foot and my brother Rip is only four foot and a half and thick through in proportion. They ain't born so in point of strength, for I can double up any be-creetur between here and the forks of Red River. They ain't born so in point of gumption, for I know a smart piece, while cousin Leafy was born a nigger. We ain't so in point of running, for I can run down a steam-bost, a panther, or a railway car; nor we ain't born so in point of taking rye, for I can put the bung-hole to my mouth and swallow half a barrel. Then what is we born equal in? I'll tell you how we're equal. When you go to the polls next election day, if you'll vote for me to go to Congress, I swear to you by all the eyes in my breeches pocket, that every one of you shall have a grant and I'll take a grant too, and then we shall be equal all round."

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.



WEST FRONT OF THE UPPER WARD OF WINDSOR CASTLE—THE QUEEN AND HER ROYAL VISITORS PROCEEDING TO ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

In resuming our illustrated chronicle of this most important and interesting event, it may be as well to state, that the several Engravings of the Roy I sojourn at Windsor, have been executed by Mr. Stephen Sly, from Drawings, made by him, by Authority; so that the accuracy of the details of the splendid scenes and incidents portrayed, may be implicitly relied on; and the very handsome manner in which the means of insuring this authenticity has been granted, will

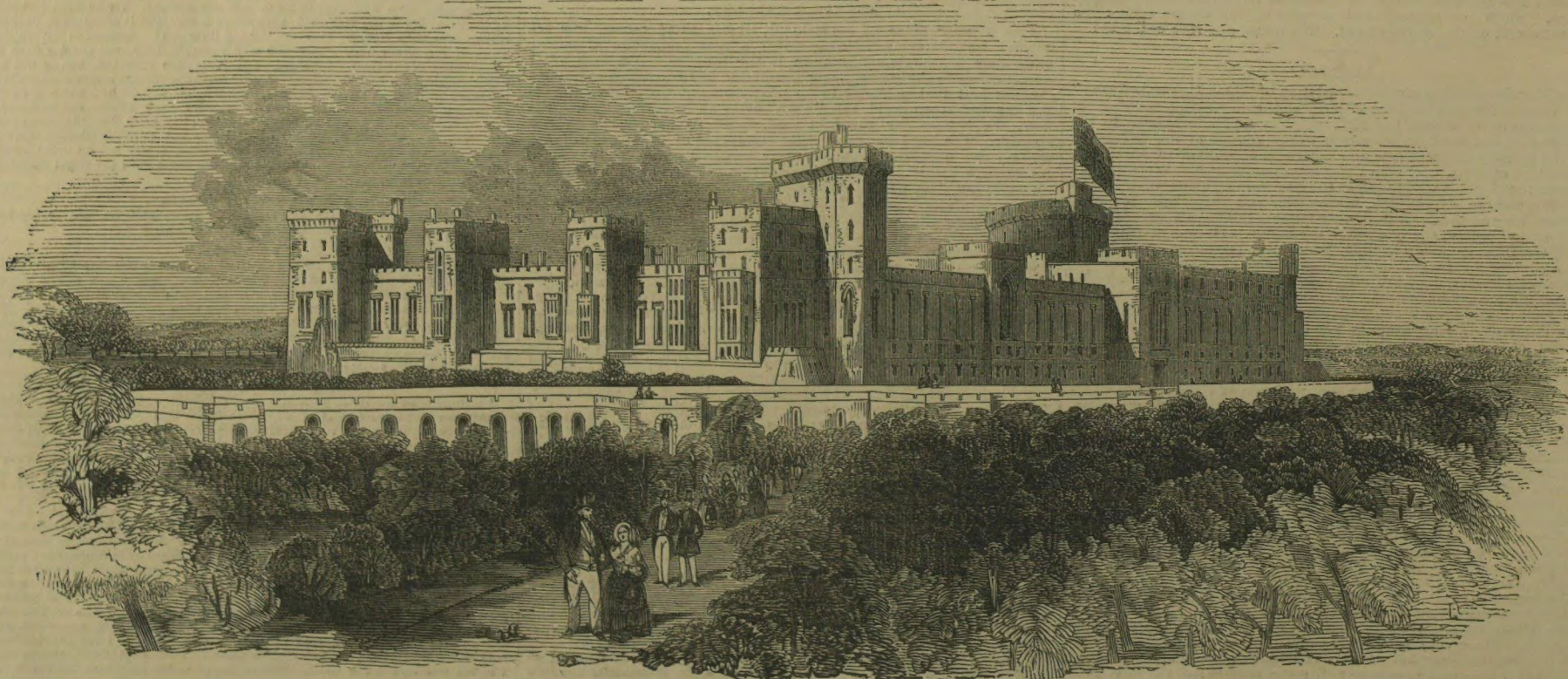


THE GRAND LAWN AND DRIVE IN FRONT OF VICTORIA GATE, WINDSOR CASTLE.

ever command our most grateful remembrance. We take up our record with our Windsor Correspondent's report of the proceedings on Friday, which appeared only in part of our impression of last week.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY FROM THE CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.
This morning, at nine o'clock, the members of the Corporation, with the Rev. Isaac Gossett, the vicar, in full canonicals, assembled in the Council Chamber, at

the Town Hall, or the purpose of proceeding in procession to the Castle, to present the address, which had been agreed to at a numerous meeting of the Aldermen and Town Council on the preceding day.



THE SLOPES, WINDSOR CASTLE.

The civic procession left the hall at half-past nine, preceded by the mace-bearer, who, with the whole of the members of the corporation, was in his full official robes. Upon their arrival at the Castle, they were taken to the Queen's drawing (or Zuccarelli) room, there to wait the pleasure of the King. After waiting for a few minutes, the mayor, vicar, and town councillors were ushered into the presence of his Majesty, in the King's drawing-room, where his Majesty (who was surrounded by the Duke de Montpensier, Admiral Mackau, General Ramigny, Count Dumas, General Baron Athalin, Count de Chabannes, Colonel Thierry, Baron Fain, and several others in the suite of the King) received them in the most gracious and affable manner. The address, after having been read by the town clerk in an extremely emphatic and feeling manner, was handed by him to the mayor, who presented it to his Majesty, by whom it was received very graciously.

His Majesty having handed the document to M. Guizot, who stood immediately upon the King's right, advanced somewhat nearer to the Corporation than the position he had previously occupied, and addressing himself to that body, spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Windsor—I feel most grateful to her Majesty Queen Victoria for having permitted you to present this address to me. I receive it with the most cordial thanks, impressed with the kind reception I have met with from all classes of her Majesty's subjects since my arrival in this country. I was most happy last year to perceive the sentiments of the French people, when her Majesty favoured me with a visit at Eu. I was most happy to entertain her Majesty under my own roof on that occasion, and rejoiced at the interchange of social feelings which then took place. The union of France and England is of great importance to both nations, not from any wish of aggrandisement, however. Our view should be peace, while we leave every other country in the possession of those blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to bestow on them. Happy I am that you appreciate my constant endeavours, assisted by a wise government at home, to promote the most friendly and peaceful relations between the two countries. France has nothing to ask of England, and England has nothing to ask of France, but cordial union. I thank you for this very kind address, and I consider it a privilege that I have had the good fortune to express before you the sentiments with which my heart is filled."

Thirty of the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard also arrived at Windsor this morning, their services having been commanded by the Queen this afternoon, at the Palace. They were accompanied by the Earl of Beverley, Captain; Sir Samuel Hancock, and Thomas Seymour Sadler, Esq., Exons; and Jonathan Ellerthorpe, Esq., Clerk of the Cheque and Secretary.

VISIT TO THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, left the Castle this day at noon, in an open pony carriage and four, and proceeded across the Home Park, to Frogmore House, to pay a morning visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Three other pony carriages and four, containing Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, M. Guizot, Admiral Mackau, and several others of the illustrious guests, followed the Queen and the King of the French.

The royal and distinguished party, after alighting for a short time at the mansion, again entered the carriages, driving along the Frogmore road, and entering the Home Park at the iron gates opposite the Long Walk. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to the Castle to luncheon, in the carriage with the Queen and his Majesty Louis Philippe.

Her Majesty and her august visitors dined at half-past one o'clock, in consequence of the Investiture having been appointed to take place at half-past two.

Here we may describe, respectively, the three engravings at page 244, illustrating other incidents of the Royal visit.

1. West Front of the Upper Ward of Windsor Castle.

This view—the grandest in the Castle—exhibits, in the centre, the ancient British mound, crowned with the Round Tower; on the left, the Norman Gateway (through which the royal party passed on their way from the upper to the lower ward), with the Brunswick Tower, containing George IV.'s, the King's Gate, behind it, in the distance; and on the right, Clarence Tower, St. George's Gate, King Edward III.'s, Lancaster Tower, with a small projection of Victoria Tower, in the distance, beyond it. The Royal company, as they passed before this imposing range of buildings, were seen to great advantage.

2. The Grand Lawn and Drive in front of Victoria Gate—Visit to the Royal Stables.

In this view, the royal entrances to the stables and riding house are shown; and in the distance, the wooded heights of Forest Hill and Queen Anne's Walk.

3. The Slopes.—Promenade of the Queen and her Visitors.

This engraving exhibits, in the distance, a view of the east front of the Castle, in which the private apartments are situated;—also the north terrace, devoted to the service of the King and his suite;—a part of the east terrace;—the Queen's private conservatory, &c. The slopes are a series of elevated walks, on the north-east of the Castle, between the Little and the Home Parks. They are much frequented by her Majesty, being of great beauty, and perfectly secluded from the public eye.

We now proceed to the illustrations of a portion of the arrangements made specially for the Royal visit in the interior of the Castle.

The King's Closet.

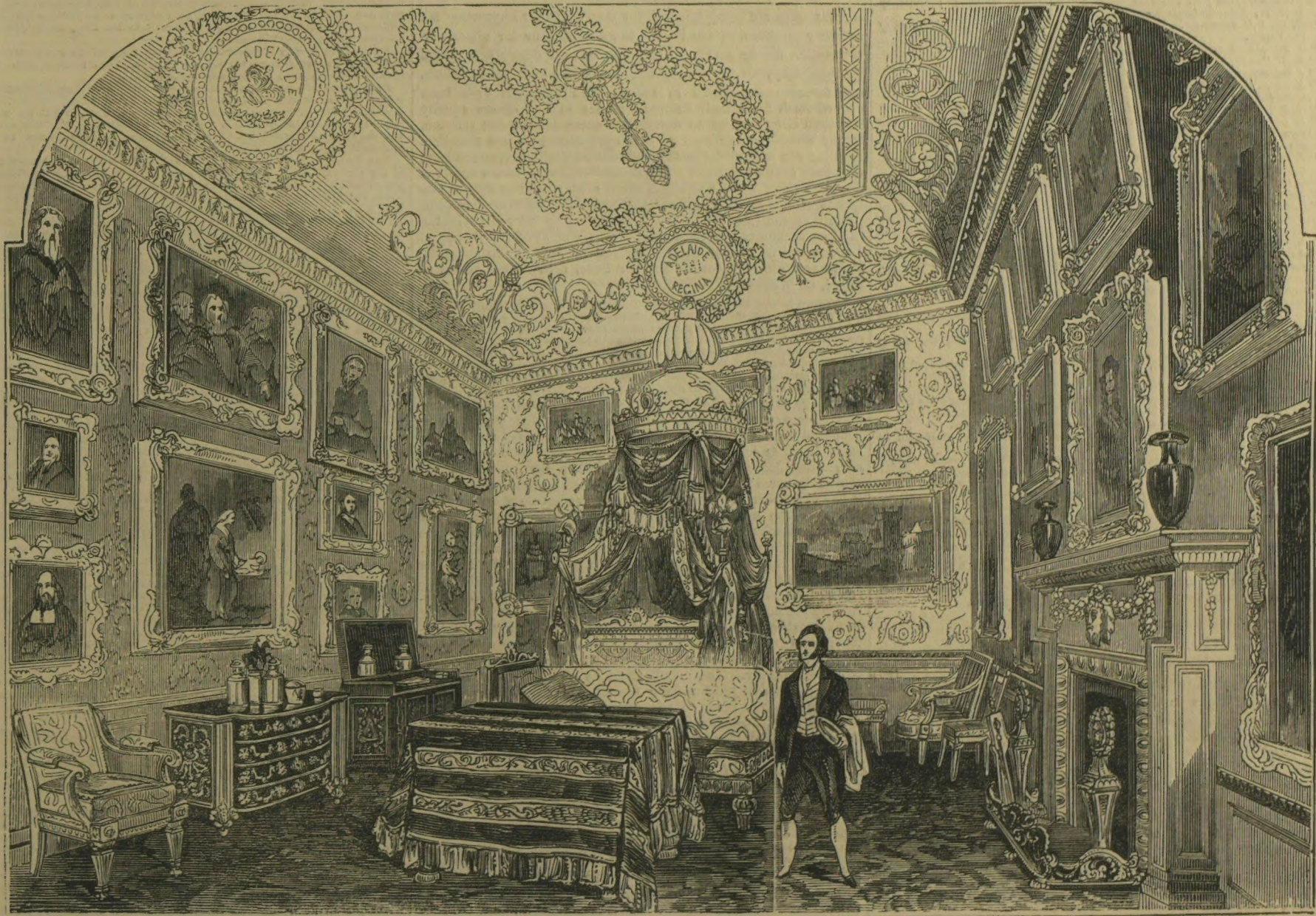
Of all the rooms devoted to the use of the King, this was, perhaps, the most comfortable, but yet the most gorgeous, in its decorations. It is of small size, and consequently was not overladen with furniture—a rich cabinet, a sofa, three or four chairs and a pillar table, being the only large articles it contained. The prevalent colour of the room was crimson, the carpet, window-hangings, walls, &c., being of varied tints of that most regal

colour. The room, in this respect, seemed to focalize the colours of the other rooms of the suite, in which a variety of rede of lesser intensity, prevailed. The walls of this chamber were hung with the following pictures:—"The Emperor Charles V.," by Sir Ant. More; "Joas Van Cleve and his Wife," by himself; "The Two Misers," by Quintin Matsys; "Man's Head," by Parmegiano; "A Fair," by Breughel; "St. Catherine," by Guido; "Holy Family," by Tintoretto; "A Madonna," by Carlo Dolci; "Portrait of a Warrior," by Spagnoletto; "St. Sebastian," by Guido; "An Antiquary," by Miereveld; "St. Catherine," by Domenichino; "The Supper," by Rubens; "Guercino Painting," by himself; "Captain of the Papal Guard," by Parmegiano.

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THE KING'S CLOSET, WINDSOR CASTLE.



THE KING'S BED CHAMBER, WINDSOR CASTLE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 20.—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.
TUESDAY, 22.—Lord Holland died, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 23.—Royal Exchange founded, 1667.
THURSDAY, 24.—First British Parliament, 1707.
FRIDAY, 25.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
SATURDAY, 26.—Hogarth died, 1784.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 26.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 0	10 39	11 14	11 44	0 0	0 10
				0 32	0 54
				1 15	1 34
				1 51	2 9

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Ignoramus," Bromley, who asks the origin of the Reculvers, off Margate.—The name of Reculver, or Regulbium, is derived from the British words Reg or Reia, signifying "the point against the waves," and was thus descriptive of its situation. It is concluded, by existing remains, to have been one of the very earliest stations occupied by the Romans in this country; and used as a lighthouse, to guide sailors, by fires kindled every night. Reculver subsequently became a principal seat of the Saxon kings, and next the site of a Benedictine Monastery, the ruins of the church of which (temp. Edward I.) remained till a few years since, when they were in a manner restored, principally with a view of keeping up the two towers and spires at the west end, as a land mark. The story of their having been built by two sisters is a popular tradition, whence they have been called "the sister spires."

"W. C."—We believe Oakham to have been the county town of Rutland from the time of John, when it is first mentioned as a county. Our correspondent wishes to receive some account of "the old cross at Barrow, now and for many years past, a chapel to Cottesmore, in the county aforementioned."

"An Architect's Clerk."—Our illustrations of the New Royal Exchange will be so numerous, that we shall not be able to include any of the unaccepted designs.

"X. Y. Z." City.—We do not understand the inscription in Gravesend church.

"Alpha," Tunbridge Wells.—Taylor's System of Short-hand, improved by Odell.

"Delta" should write to a manager of one of the London theatres.

"A Subscriber," Macclesfield.—Cheshire is a county palatine. Coventry is locally situated in the hundred of Knightlow, in the county of Warwick, of which, however, it forms no constituent portion; having been made, with several adjacent villages, a separate county, by an act of Henry IV., in 1451, and entitled the County of the City of Coventry.

"Major Domo."—The bright polished sides and back of a fire-place give out much more heat than surfaces in the opposite condition, on account of the increased radiation.

"Oated."—The Emperor of Austria did not accompany "the Allied Sovereigns" to England in 1814.

"A Constant Subscriber" is thanked for the hints as to the Portsmouth illustrations.

"A Downpatrick Subscriber."—The distance between the supporting pyramids, or points of suspension, of the Menai Bridge, is 560 feet. The two roadways are each 12 feet wide, with a footpath, 4 feet wide, between them. It will bear 732 tons, besides its own weight.

"W. B." Green, Devon.—The volume on Dogs, in the Naturalist's Library (Edinburgh), is a sound work. The agent will supply the Print, &c.

"H. F."—We have not room for the verses.

"S. K. B." a Constant Reader, wishes to know the weekly allowance to each of the inmates of the London City-road Almshouses.

"J. R. W."—The Church shall appear.

"C. W."—Usbridge, is cautioned against foreign lotteries.

"An Old Sub." has mistaken for fact the clever irony of Punch's Complete Letter-writer.

"Arator," Evesham.—The Sovereign had as free choice of marriage as either of her subjects.

"A Loyal Subject."—Prince Albert's surname is Busici.

"Charley" should write to an Army-agent.

"A Bolton Subscriber" should write to the Secretary to the Metropolitan Loan Society.

"A. X. O." Nuttall-lane.—The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital are the Great Officers of State (her Majesty's Ministers).

"Etiquette of the Bar."—We have not room for the long letter.

"L. E." "Creon," Stamford; "G. C." East-street.—See future announcements of the Large Print.

"J. P. D." Liverpool, should consult a Navy-agent.

"Amicus" may learn the price of the newly-invented Zinc, not Tin, Churns at the corner of Winsley-street, Oxford-street.

"G. H. P." Dublin.—Clontarf has already been engraved in our Journal.

"A New Subscriber," Liverpool, should order the Census Supplement, price 6d., of his news-agent. The subject obligingly suggested, is in hand. The Carnival at Paris is engraved in No. 44 of our Journal.

"H. M." Cavendish, Suffolk, should apply to Messrs. Dulau and Co., Soho-square.

"Flora."—The history of the Death-watch is too well known for reprinting. We have not room for: Lines, by Zeta; Music, Rome, by R. E.; Lines, by J. H. T.; Lines to Louis Napoleon; Death of an Old Sailor.

"E. W. J." Worcester.—The resident clergyman is legally the Chairman of the Vestry.

"O. P." should apply at Doctors' Commons.

"R. W."—The creditor may strike the balance.

"A Subscriber," Liverpool.—The Trustees may be sued.

"E. . . ." Leasehold and funded property left by a person dying intestate is divided equally among the children.

"U. P."—There are two descriptions of Marriage Licenses.

"L. L."—Letters and newspapers are forwarded to India the 1st day of every month, via Southampton. Those sent by Overland Mail are forwarded on the 4th.

"T. W." Guernsey, should consult the "History of Hampshire" for genealogical details.

"S. D." should consult the memoir of Dr. Wolff, in one of our late numbers.

"Beta."—The address is the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Worcester.

"O. S."—The chief magistrates of London, York, and Dublin, are styled Lord Mayors. In the case of Dublin, the title of Lord Mayor was granted by the King in 1665, in consideration of the leading part taken by the city at the Restoration.

"A Constant Reader," Haverfordwest.—The subject of the Art-Union plate for 1841, was Mr. J. P. Knight's picture. The print for 1843—"Raphael and the Fornarina"—is from Sir A. Calcott's picture.

"L. S. D."—The Parliamentary interference as regards railway charges extends only to the third class carriages, which is 1d. per mile.

"A. F. T. G." Gloucester, will find a minute account of a recent Spanish bull fight in No. 83, vol. 3, of our Journal.

"A Constant Subscriber," Aylesbury.—"Farmer's Violin Preceptor," lately published.

"G. H."—Any person may dramatise the incidents of a novel, without infringement of the Copyright Act.

"J. R."—The franks are declined.

"J. S." Rochester, is thanked for correcting our misinformation: the Prince of Wales was not born Bishop of Osnaburg, but Duke of Cornwall.

"A. Z."—The subjects have mostly been engraved in our Journal.

"An Inverness Subscriber."—The best Treatise on Whist is that illustrated by Kenny Meadows, and published by Bell, Fleet-street.

CHESS.—"A Subscriber from the Beginning."—There are at present no good authorities for the rules quoted: get Mr. Walker's laws, and adopt them.

PART XXVI., is Now Ready, Price 2s. 6d.

*Any Country News Agent may receive Posting Bills, bearing his address, by informing our Publisher where a parcel can be enclosed, free of expense.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1844.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH has been created an Earl; the patent of his higher grade of nobility almost met him on his landing. This looks as if the Government were determined to support the ex-Governor-General to the full extent of their powers against the company of kings in Leadenhall-street. The unanimity with which he was deposed by this last body, and the zeal with which he is, and no doubt will be, "in another place," defended by the Ministry, alike stimulate public curiosity as to what could have been the nature of the act which was so deadly a sin at the India House, and so decided a merit in Downing-street. But nothing beyond guess and surmise has been offered to the public. All that seems certain is, that his lordship made himself exceedingly popular with the army in India, and equally disliked by the civil service; the probability being that some flagrant want of respect to this branch of the Indian Government is at the root of the matter. At present the quarrel remains as it was before—a mystery, which must be left to time and the meeting of Parliament to develop.

THE only names of any political note whatever that have appeared in the arena of public discussion during the recess, are those of that section of the Conservatives known as "Young England." All other party men seem to have deserted the public, and are alive only to their mere official duties, or their personal recreation. The Whigs are doing nothing, though a slight suspicion is abroad that they are coquetting with O'Connell; Sir R. Peel has been diplomatizing with Guizot, and we hear of no more agricultural dinners at Tamworth. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is rubbing his hands gleefully at the very satisfactory state of the public coffers, but we hear nothing else respecting him. There has scarcely ever been a recess in which our public men gave so few indications of their existence. "Young England" has had all the stage to itself; and it must be acknowledged that the manner in which they have come forward, and the objects they avow, do them infinite credit. Twice almost in the space of a week they have met assemblies of their countrymen, not for the purpose usually visible in these interseasonal gatherings, of self and party laudations, defence of past votes, and biddings for future political support, but for a higher object, that of ameliorating the intellectual and physical condition of the people. And they bring to their task many qualities that already fix attention upon them, and must, in the course of time, create a large amount of public opinion. They are few in number, but they have energy, eloquence, and what is equally valuable, heart and earnestness. At Manchester they met the members of a society, established to promote the cultivation of intellectual tastes and habits in the people; the speech of Mr. Smythe may be taken as the exposition of their principles on this important point, and those who think that "Young England" are mere sentimental deplores of a past, which all their exertions are intended to restore, will do well to read his eloquent appreciation of the wants of the present, his estimate of the importance of commerce, and its connection with, and influence on, literature and the arts. In every branch of his subject he exhibits a spirit far superior to that of the mere laudator temporis acti. The meeting at Bingley, which followed that at Manchester, had more of the character of a rural fête, and possessed an interest of another kind; the class by whom it was attended was also a very different one. The occasion was trifling enough in itself—the extension of the allotment system to the cotters of a village in Yorkshire, and the establishment among them of a cricket-club, are not events that attract "the eyes of Europe," or rivet the attention of a people. But, both in the large sphere and the smaller one, the same amiable wish really to effect something for the improvement of the many, was visible; and because the good they can yet do must of necessity be limited in amount, that is no reason why it should excite a sneer. Many, we believe, still ask what are the principles of "Young England?" We question if, in the mere infancy of a party, and in the first steps of a movement, the party themselves could accurately define them; they must be developed by action; at present their course seems to be directed as much by a few generous impulses, as by any distinct or settled code of opinion. But the following eloquent estimate of the tendency of those opinions, as far as facts have yet exhibited them—a tribute to the party, which we borrow from the Times—may throw some light on a much debated question:—

If we might resolve their recent acts into any one principle, we should say it is an acknowledgment of the great but neglected truth, that man is the masterpiece of the creation, and that for him all earthly things are made and should be administered. He is better than money, or house, or land, or rank, or learning, or any work, or quality, or institution of men. As far as the bulk of our fellow-creatures does not partake of these, or of the benefits flowing from them, so far are they a disgrace and a burden to the possessors. The gifts of Heaven live and flow. Favourable men and classes are their channel, and the many their most rightful recipients. Monopoly, selfishness, and negligence, are sins against this divine dispensation. Wealth in the midst of misery, literature dwelling contentedly by the thick of ignorance, thousands of acres for the sole use of one, while thousands never tread the native turf or know the shade of a tree—these are all blots in the sight of Heaven, and make a nation old—old in weakness, old in misery, and old in crime.

Active steps are being taken in the metropolis for improving the sanitary condition of the Poor. It was high time for stirring in the matter, for the march of improvement has driven new streets through many of those neighbourhoods in which poverty, filth, and disease congregated in heaps; and hundreds have been hunted forth from their wretched homes to find others equally wretched elsewhere, or to deteriorate some locality not yet sunk to the worst—to the level of the spot they had just forsaken. Nothing can exceed the pictures of the dirt, profligacy, and misery, that were centred in these "Rookeries." Disease was a constant dweller among them, and it has often been a matter of surprise that the fevers and contagious disorders with which they abounded, did not spread into the districts inhabited by the wealthy, often in close proximity. Most true is the statement of the Bishop of London, made at the meeting for the purpose of Establishing Baths and Washing-houses for the Poor, held at the Mansion-house, on Wednesday:—

The crowds who throng the streets of this great and rich metropolis, surrounded as they are on every side by the evidences of its wealth and grandeur, are little aware of the fearful mass of wretchedness and misery which is to be found behind the wealth of those gay streets—in the abodes of the poor; or that within a few yards of those splendid shops which are filled with the richest productions of all parts of the world—within so short a distance of the counting houses of merchants whose fortunes are reckoned by millions, are to be found masses of human wretchedness, suffering and degradation.

On the fact that for the vilest accommodation the poor are obliged to pay an exorbitant price, is founded the plan that is proposed as a remedy for the evils. It is believed that for the same rent, or less, the poor and honest man may command a decent dwelling, and the speculators clear a fair interest on the capital invested in the experiment. The plan is not a new one; it has often been proposed in various forms, but there seems some chance of its now being carried out. Another plan before the public is supplementary to this, but still conducive to the same object, the improvement of the physical condition of the poor. This is the establishment of baths and washing-houses, to enable the humblest classes to secure to themselves cleanliness both of person and clothes, neither of which is at present within their reach. Among the middle classes, the name of "washing day" has long been a sort of synonym for the most extreme domestic discomfort; but in every respect its inconvenience is increased when the process has to be carried on in a room which is the only dwelling of a whole family. The details given by the Bishop of London in the speech we have already quoted, are absolutely frightful. If it be possible, then, to provide places where hot water and drainage can be provided at a very low price, and a constantly recurring evil can be thus removed from the dwellings of the poor, an immense benefit will be conferred on that large class of society. The improvement of their dwellings is the larger and most comprehensive project; but there is no reason why the two plans should not work together.

LAUNCH OF THE GLADIATOR WAR STEAMER.—On Monday afternoon this splendid sea boat was launched from her Majesty's dockyard, Woolwich, in the presence of about 1000 persons. The following are the correct dimensions and tonnage of this fine vessel:—Length between the perpendiculars, 190 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 164 ft. 6 in.; breadth extreme, 37 ft. 8 in.; breadth for tonnage, 37 ft. 2 in.; breadth moulded, 35 ft. 6 in.; depth in the engine-room, 23 ft.; breadth in tons, 1210, 23-94 old measurement; ditto, 1167½ new ditto.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The infant royal family, who are in excellent health, have been taken out for their usual airings both this morning and in the afternoon. In the morning the Princess Royal rode out on her favourite Shelland pony, in the private grounds in the Home Park. The Dowager Lady Lytton was in attendance upon her Royal Highness.—Her Majesty, accessibly to a notification which reached Windsor this morning from the Isle of Wight, will return to the Castle on Saturday; it is expected, to luncheon, as the arrangements were for the Court to leave Osborne House at nine o'clock on that morning. It is fully expected that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by a portion of the infant royal family, will again pay a visit to the Isle of Wight for a week or ten days, after the opening of the New Royal Exchange.—There has been a report during the past week that her Majesty will honour her Irish subjects with a visit before the close of the autumn; but we have the best authority for stating that there is not the least truth in the rumour.—The Hon. C. A. Murray, the respected Master of the Household, who has been seriously indisposed at the Pavilion at Brighton for some weeks past, is, I am happy to state, so much improved in health as to be expected to resume his duties at Windsor Castle in the course of the ensuing week.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday at St. George's, Hanover-square, Anna Horatia Caroline, only daughter of the Rev. J. and Mrs. Sandford, was married to the Hon. Frederick Paul Methuen, eldest son of Lord Methuen. The newly-married pair are passing the honeymoon at Corsham Park, Wilts.

LODGE ELLENBOROUGH.—The late Governor-General of India arrived in London on Sunday last. The Government has conferred an earldom upon the noble Ex-Governor, and he has been gazetted by the title of Earl of Ellenborough and Viscount Southam. On Tuesday the noble earl visited the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House, and was engaged for a lengthened period with the noble and gallant duke. On leaving the Duke of Wellington's audience went to Sir Robert Peel in Whitehall-gardens, and had a protracted discourse.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.—We are sorry to state that the Duchess of Marlborough died suddenly at Blenheim Palace, on Saturday last. Her grace had only returned home the preceding evening, from a long visit to her sister, Lady Feversham, in Yorkshire. Her grace is known to have been long in a feeble state of health, but not the slightest apprehension was entertained by her medical adviser of her being quite equal to the journey. A sudden and unexpected change occurred on the Saturday; Dr. Wootton, of Oxford, was immediately called in, but her grace expired in the presence of the duke and Lady Louisa Churchill the same evening. The duchess was the eldest daughter of George, the eighth Earl of Galloway.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel is expected to return to Whitehall-gardens on Monday next, from Brighton, and will remain some days in town before he rejoins his family at that watering place.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL HIGGINS.—Sir Samuel Higgins, who was enquirey to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, died at his residence, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, at five o'clock on Monday morning. Although Sir Samuel had been suffering some weeks from indifferent health, yet it was not supposed he was in anything like a critical state, for on the previous Wednesday he was at the Birmingham Railway terminus, at Euston-square, to receive her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. He was born in 1775.

The Earl and Countess of Essex have left Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, where they had been paying a visit for nearly a fortnight. Lord and Lady Brougham are still at Brougham Hall, but the noble and learned baron is expected in Grafton-street, in the course of the ensuing week, on his way to the south of France.

FUNERAL OF LADY HEYTESBURY.

The mortal remains of her Excellency the late Baroness Heytesbury were conveyed on Friday evening from the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park, Dublin, to the Northwall-quay, where her Majesty's steamer Meteor, Lieut. Butler, R.N., was in waiting to convey them to Bristol.

The mournful funeral procession consisted of a hearse, drawn by six horses. A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, in which were the Hon. Captain A'Court, brother to her Excellency; the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, M.P., son of the Lord Lieutenant; Colonel Bowles, Comptroller of the Household; and Mr. A'Court, Private Secretary. The procession left the Viceregal Lodge at eight o'clock, and advanced along the North Circular-road in the most private manner to the place of embarkation. The breast-plate on the coffin bore a coronet, with the following inscription:—

MARIA REBECCA,
wife of
The Right Honourable WILLIAM A' COURT,
Baron HEYTESBURY, G.C.B.,
Died
October the Sixth, 1844,
In her Sixty-first year.

The coffin was lowered by pulleys into the state cabin, the glazed roof of the cabin having been removed for the purpose, and all the mourners accompanied the remains on board, where they stopped for a short period.

The Hon. Captain A'Court and the son of the late Baroness were alone to accompany the body to Bristol, and soon after ten the Meteor got under way, and sailed for her destination.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—We are enabled to state, that the Queen has positively appointed Monday, the 28th inst., for the opening of the New Royal Exchange. Her Majesty will enter the City at Temple-bar at twelve o'clock. The Commissioners of Sewers for the metropolis have caused notices to be distributed, stating that no platforms or projections will be sanctioned on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the City, for the purpose of opening the New Royal Exchange.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 12:—Males, 507; females, 511—total, 1018. Weekly average:—Males, 483; females, 463—total, 946.

PORTSMOUTH WARD.—Two candidates have announced their intention of contesting the vacant aldermanic gown, viz., Mr. F. G. Moon, and Mr. Thomas Bousfield. Mr. Salomons declined again coming forward, as it is his intention to petition against the decision of the Court of Aldermen. Mr. Michael Scates was also solicited to stand, but has declined, expressing his intention to use his interest in behalf of Mr. Moon.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND MR. DAVID SALOMONS.—A meeting of the Corporation of London took place on Monday, when the Town-clerk placed before Mr. Salomons the copy of the declaration, the omission to subscribe which was fatal to the election of Mr. Salomons for the ward of Aldgate nine years ago. Mr. Salomons requested the Court to postpone the matter, to allow him to take advice upon the subject. This the Court declined to do, and Mr. Salomons having thus formally refused, on conscientious grounds, to take the required oath, his election as Alderman of the Ward of Portsoken, was declared null and void by a majority of ten to six. Mr. Salomons protested against the proceedings, and declared his intention to appeal to the laws of the country in such way as he might be advised.

FIRE AT BLACKWALL.—On Thursday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire, involving considerable destruction of property, broke out at the Britannia Tavern, Blackwall-stairs, which was not got under until the Britannia had been entirely consumed, and the Plough and East India Taverns, had been considerably damaged. Nothing is known of the origin of the calamity. The following is the official account of the damage done:—The Britannia Tavern, occupied by Mr. Tiver, the whole contents destroyed; insured in the Phoenix Fire office. The Plough Tavern (Mr. Bleaden), upper part of house destroyed, furniture damaged; insured in the Licensed Victuallers' office. The Arichoke Tavern (Mrs. Brendle), roof and furniture of upper floors consumed; insured in the Sun Fire-office. The India House Tavern (Ramage), all destroyed; insured in the Hand-in-Hand office. The King's Arms Tavern (Mrs. Allen), building damaged, also furniture by removal; insured in the Union Fire-office. The George public-house (Mr. Emerson), furniture damaged by removal, and also building; insured in the Union Fire-office. The house of Mrs. Russell, front damaged, furniture also by removal; not insured. Next house, name unknown, like damage; not insured.

EXTRAORDINARY FRACAS IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—On Thursday, John Rudden, of Chatham, came before Mr. Commissioner Evans for his interim order, which was opposed on the ground that he had fraudulently made away with his property, and remained upwards of six months in the Queen's Bench prison, but obtained his liberation by petitioning that Court. It was proved that his debts were more than £300, and that he was a trader at the time. Mr. Commissioner Evans said he had no jurisdiction in the case, and dismissed the petition. The solicitor said that the insolvent must go back to prison. A scene of indescribable uproar now took place, the insolvent, surrounded by several of his friends, insisted that the Commissioner had discharged him, and a regular fight ensued between the parties. The solicitor ran into the Court to ask for the Commissioner's advice, whilst Mr. Hodgson, the house registrar, called in several of the City police, and gave them instructions to clear the avenues of the Court. Mr. Commissioner Evans said, under the sixth section of the Act, the insolvent could be again arrested upon the judgment; but, as the solicitor was unprepared with a Sheriff's officer, or the necessary warrant, the Court could not assist him. Eventually the insolvent escaped, amidst the shouts of his party.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 27th ult. announce the death of Count Alexander de Benckendorff, first aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, and former Minister of Police, on board the war steamer Hercules, on his way back from Germany.

We learn from Parma that the theatre of the ancient city has just been discovered at a considerable depth in the earth, and in a remarkable state of preservation. The government has ordered researches to be made, and has purchased several houses which stand in the way of the operation.

The King of Prussia gave a superb fête on the 6th inst., at the Palace of Sans Souci, to which most of the distinguished foreigners, as well as the various delegates from the Zollverein now at Berlin, and the principal exhibitors at the national exposition, had the honour of receiving an invitation. On arriving at the palace the visitors were received with much affability by the King and Queen and Prince and Princess William of Prussia.

A Berlin journal gives an account of an extensive robbery at Stockholm on the 27th ult. The offices of the General Insurance Company were broken into, and private bills to the amount of 300,000 rix-dollars, and banknotes to the amount of 117,000 rix-dollars, carried off.

During the gale of Wednesday week, the schooner *Nymph*, of Wisbeach, her master (Mr. Kirby Wilson) and two hands were lost, off Holyhead, in a collision with the Ocean Queen.

The *Siecle* announces, on the authority of private letters, that Prince Metternich is so dangerously indisposed that his recovery is despaired of.

Five tenders were presented for the contract for the rails of the first section of the Paris and Northern Railroad. These works were estimated at the maximum of 225,000*l.*, and the contract was awarded to M. Barbier St. Ange, at 8 per cent. below this sum.

An extraordinary trial for swindling took place last week before the Court of Assize for Paris. A person, named Huc de Marsenay, and his wife, were charged with having obtained, by fraudulent means, more than 500,000 francs from different persons, of which, however, 450,000 francs were from a M. Gosse. Marsenay was originally a captain in the army. The various persons swindled gave evidence on the trial, which lasted four days, and the prisoners being found guilty, Marsenay was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and his wife to five years of the same punishment, and both to stand in the pillory.

The *Hanover Gazette* announces that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between the Governments of Hanover and Denmark.

The King of Prussia has just given 50,000 Prussian crowns towards the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne.

Lucerne has made a strong demonstration against the installation of the Jesuits in that town. At a grand convocation of the inhabitants, held lately, 709 of them out of 1260 declared against their admission.

The last Newfoundland papers state that the British Bank Fishery had been nearly ruined by the encroachments of the French fishermen, who, from the encouragement given by their Government to the trade in fish, are enabled to conduct it in a manner more profitable, though more expensive, than that practised by British subjects.

In the borough of Finsbury Registration Court, on Wednesday, the revising barrister, Mr. Moyns, imposed a fine of 50*s.* upon the overseers of the parish of St. Luke, for omitting the names of two persons from the list of voters for the borough of Finsbury.

We have already stated that Mrs. Nesbitt was about to be married to Sir William Boothby, Bart., Receiver-General of Customs. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's chapel, Fulham, on Monday. Sir William, who is in his 70th year, in addition to holding a very lucrative situation under Government, possesses estates in Derbyshire and other counties, and also, it is stated, in Ireland. The bride is but in her 30th year, and has scarcely attained the age of some of Sir William's daughters by a former marriage. The ceremony excited much interest in the neighbourhood. Sir William is a remarkably fine looking man for his age.

A woman, named Leclerc, has just expired at Havinnes, (Belgium) aged 101. She was three years old when the famous battle of Fontenoy took place.

The *New Orleans Courier* of the 16th confirms the news of the death of Madame Lopez Santa Anna, wife of the President of Mexico, on the 22nd ult., of a breast complaint. Her remains, in compliance with her dying wishes, were taken to Alvarado, the place of her birth, for interment.

A letter from Otaheite, in the *Emancipation* of Toulouse, gives the following account of the affair of Lieut. Ross:—"The commandant of the guardship sent a midshipman to invite the English officer to come on board. At first he refused, but afterwards said he should yield to superior force, and offered his sword to the midshipman, who received it without having any orders, and the officer came as a prisoner. After explanations, the English officer was sent to his own ship, and the midshipman put under arrest for having exceeded his orders. The chief of the staff afterwards went on board the English sloop to make apologies."

The *Cadiz Eco del Comercio* states that an attempt has been made at Seville to assassinate General Schelly, the Captain General of the province. General Schelly was entering his own house, at midnight, when a pistol was fired at him. Fortunately the shot missed both him and the aide-de-camp who accompanied him. The assassin escaped.

There is now living at Leaken, upon the estate of Fowls, in the parish of Kiltarn, Ross-shire, a cottar of the name of Donald Ross, whose above 105 years of age. He has always been of temperate habits and good conduct, and is still in possession of his faculties, and able to walk about.

Letters from Vienna now announce as positive the approaching visit of the King and Queen of Naples to the Court of Austria, which is likely to take place at the latter end of the ensuing month.

A very handsome monument is being erected at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, by the corps of Bengal Artillery, to the memories of those officers and men of that regiment who fell at Cabul, during the insurrection there in 1841, and the subsequent retreat in January, 1842.

Owing to the heavy rains that have fallen within the last few days, the tides have been extraordinarily high. On Wednesday afternoon, about three o'clock, when the tide was at its height, many of the steam-boats found it impossible to pass under the arches of Vauxhall and Westminster bridges with their funnels lowered. The banks of the river were in many places overflowed.

It has been determined to establish a gipsy school establishment at Farnham, Dorset, with the view of educating that neglected wandering race of people. Lord Ashley has taken very active measures to establish this novel school.

A Paris paper states that a few evenings ago a person named Chartier, employed at the Abattoir Fontainebleau, having to find fault with his wife for her misconduct, was provoked to box her ears. The enraged woman seized a knife and stabbed him to the heart. He had just time to say to his murderers—"You have for a long time threatened to kill me, and you have done it at last." Chartier then fell dead, leaving four unprotected orphans. The woman was immediately arrested.

The feeling lately evinced to reduce the hours of business of linendrapers and other trades, to enable the assistants to obtain some relaxation, is becoming pretty general, and has extended itself to many of the principal towns in the country.

IRELAND.

O'CONNELL'S MANIFESTO.—Another very lengthy letter from Mr. O'Connell was read at the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday. The letter commences with congratulations on the recent decision of the House of Lords, and Mr. O'Connell then argues in favour of Repeal. Considerable space is then devoted to an argument to prove that the Catholics do not desire any undue ascendancy. A comparison is then drawn between simple Repeal and Federalism, and this is the most remarkable part of the document, as it appears from it, that in spite of Mr. O'Connell's declarations in support of Repeal, he prefers Federalism. Mr. O'Connell says:—"For my own part, I will own, that since I have come to contemplate the specific differences, such as they are, between 'simple Repeal' and 'Federalism,' I do at present feel a preference for the federative plan, as tending more to the utility of Ireland and to the maintenance of the connexion with England than the mode of simple Repeal. But I must either deliberately propose or deliberately adopt from some other person a plan of federative union, before I bind myself to the opinion I now entertain." Mr. O'Connell, having made this declaration, invites his countrymen of all classes to propound their plans, and amicably and candidly discuss the respective points of a "Federative" or "simple Repeal" connexion with Great Britain. The letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes. The rent for the week did not exceed £400.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF MR. HAMPTON'S BALLOON.—Mr. Hampton, the celebrated aeronaut, made an ascent on Monday afternoon from the Portobello gardens, Dublin, the balloon passing over the city in a north-easterly direction. When in the neighbourhood of the North Strand, it was observed descending with great rapidity, and, notwithstanding all Mr. Hampton's exertions, it continued to do so, until it came into collision with the top of a house, and struck the chimney, which was thrown down; the balloon, at the same time, exploding, by some sparks from the fire, he was thrown to the ground with great violence, but happily was not much hurt. He was removed on a car as soon as possible. The balloon was totally destroyed. A description of Mr. Hampton's balloon, with three enginings, appeared in No. 121 of our Journal.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER.—A man named James Dunne, of Seafield, three miles from Carrick-on-Shannon, was waylaid and most barbarously murdered on Monday night last, within a few yards of his own house, and robbed of £7, part of which he had that day received for butter in the town of Boyle, county of Roscommon. His throat was cut in three places; his nose, breast, and other parts of his body deeply wounded by some sharp weapon, and his teeth broken, so that from the mangled condition of the remains it was frightful to look at him. An inquest was held on Tuesday, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned against some person or persons unknown.

ATROCIOUS MURDERS IN CORK.—On Sunday night, the 6th inst., a most diabolical outrage was committed on the lands of Kilwhelan, in the vicinity of Mitchelstown, on a family of the name of M'Eligot. James M'Eligot, the head of this family, is caretaker to William Johnson, Esq., formerly of Mitchelstown. About a year and a half ago Mr. Johnson found it necessary to evict one of his tenants for non-payment of rent, and as he knew M'Eligot to be honest and industrious, he gave him this small farm. The former tenant, some short time since, threatened M'Eligot for taking the land. It is said likewise that Mr. Johnson found it necessary to serve ejectment processes upon some of his tenants, and that M'Eligot was to be his principal witness at the Fermoy sessions, where they were to be tried. A gang of armed ruffians entered his dwelling on Sunday night about seven o'clock, and without giving him the slightest notice, fell upon him and fractured his skull, and not only left him apparently dead, but likewise used every member of his family, six in number, in the most brutal manner, beating them with the butt-ends of their guns. The son died from the effects of the wounds he received about four o'clock next morning. M'Eligot's wife and three daughters were likewise apparently dead. However, it is hoped that himself and two of the girls will recover, but little hopes are entertained of his wife, and none of one of his daughters.

MURDER IN KILKENNY.—A man, named Matthew Brennan, was murdered a few days ago at Coolcullen, in the county Kilkenny. His throat was cut, several wounds inflicted upon his body, and his hands lacerated as if a knife had been drawn through them while trying to defend himself. The supposed cause of his murder is that Brennan rented a farm for the past year and a half, from which the former tenants were ejected. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" against persons unknown was returned by the coroner's jury.

TWO BRUTAL MURDERS IN TIPPERARY.

In our last we briefly mentioned the murder of a man named Maxwell, a driver or care-taker on the property of Mr. Latouche, near Barnane. Another murder has since been committed on the person of a man named Cleary, the wood-ranger of Mr. Carden, of the same locality.

Maxwell, it appears, was engaged in prayer on his knees, in his own house, and about retiring to rest, when he was shot through the body and killed. This poor man, it appears, was murdered because he had been in the habit of serving law processes.

Maxwell had seized upon a defaulting tenant, named Tierney, whose effects were to be sold on last Thursday for non-payment of rent. The deceased was also bound to prosecute a man named Tracey, at the next Thurles' quarter sessions, for assaulting a person named Patrick Doyle.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant, offering a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderers of David Maxwell. The reward to be paid by Sir William Lynar, resident magistrate at Shinrone.

Cleary had been engaged in serving law processes on the tenant on the Barnane estate, and had accompanied Mr. Carden in one of his recent visits to the tenant. He was shot, it appears, on Tuesday week, having been missing since then—but nothing was known of his most wretched fate till Wednesday, when he was discovered dead near the wood of Barnane. He must have been engaged in his usual business at the moment selected for depriving him of life—going through the wood, unattended and alone. It appears he was speaking to Mr. Carden's gardener about two or three o'clock, on Tuesday, after which he was not heard of till found as above stated. He served notices to quit on some of the tenants a few days before. The tenants, we are informed, owed no rent, nor would any be due till the 1st of November. To show the apprehensions of danger under which the wretched man laboured, we may mention that he carried a double-barrelled gun and a case of pistols: he was deprived of these arms by the person or persons by whom he was murdered. His head was shockingly mutilated, broken in both in front and behind. The greatest discontent has prevailed for a considerable time amongst the tenants on this property. Nothing can equal the dissatisfaction they experienced at the prospect of being dispossessed of their holdings, and to this it is said the murder is attributed.

POLICE.

AFRAY IN REGENT-STREET.—On Saturday afternoon a riot of a somewhat violent description took place in Regent-street, during which several of the police were assaulted, and a soldier rescued who had been given into their custody. The police succeeded in taking three persons into custody who were alleged to have been amongst the most active in creating the disturbance, and in assaulting the constables. On Monday the defendants were charged with the offence at Marlborough-street police-office. The first person gave his name John Conway, law student, 35, George-street, Bryanston-square; but this description is presumed not to be exactly correct. He was bailed out by the Earl of Caledon and the Hon. Charles Grimston, captains in the Guards. The other defendants were Edward Skinner, butler, 26, Sidmouth-street, and William Hibell, confectioner, 4, Great Russell-street. From the evidence of police constables Boyce, C 181, Skinner, C 137, Ward, C 138, and Adams, C 62, it appeared that a soldier went into the White Horse Tavern, Regent-street, on Saturday afternoon, in a state of intoxication, and on being refused to be served with more drink, he became very disorderly, assaulted the servants, damaged the landlord's property, and when ejected from the house, broke a window purposely. The police were sent for to take the soldier into custody, but when constable Boyce came to the spot the soldier refused to go to the station house, and swore he would "smash" any policeman who should attempt to take him. A mob by this time had collected, and when some more constables made their appearance the mob took the part of the soldier, and urged him to resist the lawful authorities. The police, however, proceeded to do their duty by laying hold of the soldier; but they were not only prevented from taking him into custody by the mob, but were assaulted by several persons, and ultimately the soldier was rescued from them. The police pursued the soldier, and again laid hold of him, but the constables were again baffled, and ultimately some gentlemen, who were actively opposing the police, got the soldier into a cab, and caused him to be driven away to his barracks. During the affray, police-constables Boyce and Ward proved that they were struck by Conway with a thick cane, and that Conway excited the mob to rescue the soldier, and also encouraged the soldier to resist the police. All the constables deposed to the fact of hearing Conway make use of expressions calculated to excite the mob against them. The constables further said, there were above five or six hundred persons at one period collected together. Skinner pushed against the police and attempted to obstruct them in the execution of their duty. The defendant Hibell also obstructed the constables as they were in pursuit of their rescued prisoner. Three witnesses were called to corroborate the evidence of the police. The defence of Conway was, that he saw a mob of persons in Regent-street, and on going to the spot he perceived a soldier struggling with several of the police. As the police appeared to use more than necessary violence, he interfered in the soldier's behalf; but he declared that he neither struck a police constable, nor did he use language to the mob calculated either to incite them to ill-use the police or to attempt the rescue of the soldier.—Skinner, in defence, said he saw the soldier enter the tavern, and witnessed his bad conduct afterwards. He went out to look for a constable, and so far from obstructing or assaulting the police, he rendered them all the assistance in his power. The soldier, however, resisted, and when the police seized him by the stock and attempted to strangle him, he certainly did remonstrate. Another constable, C 62, also drew his staff, and struck the soldier over the head and body.—Hibell denied having either obstructed or assaulted the police in any way.—Mr. Malby was of opinion that the defendants had more or less assaulted the constables and obstructed them in the execution of their duty, and that they had further assisted in completely rescuing the soldier from the constables. For the two assaults committed by Conway on the constables he should inflict a fine of £5 each, and of £5 additional for assisting to rescue the soldier. He should fine Skinner £5 for the assault on the police, and Hibell 40*s.* The fines, it is said, were all paid by the defendant Conway.—On Tuesday the individual whose conduct originally led to the assault was examined at the above office: his name is Benjamin Cox, a private in the second battalion of Coldstream Guards. He was charged with having wilfully broken a square of glass at the White Horse Tavern, Regent-street; with having assaulted the waiter and the cook; and also with having resisted and assaulted the police in the execution of their duty. The prisoner had entered the house drunk, and in attempting to eject him he committed the assaults. He was fined £5 for the assaults on the servants, and £5 for assaults on the police, or two months' hard labour. [We are unwilling to blame magisterial decisions upon slight grounds] but some suspicion must always attach to cases where the defendants appear to be gentlemen, and are allowed to expiate an offence by a fine. Daily instances occur where poor men are sent to prison or the treadmill for committing assaults, and if the upper classes will offend against the laws, or commit breaches of the peace, we do not see why a distinction should be made. Indeed, if there be a difference, they should be visited with more severity, for men of education and good position in society ought to set an example to those beneath them.]

A FATHER CHARGED WITH ROBBERY BY HIS SON.—At Union Hall, on Wednesday, William Brockopp, formerly an extensive grocer and tea-dealer, in Blackman-street, was brought before Mr. Traill, on the extraordinary charge of stealing a gold pin, a gold ring, and a portfolio, the property of William Brockopp, his son. The complainant, a young man, stated that the prisoner was his father, and that about six months ago the latter had a box in his possession belonging to him (the son) containing, amongst other articles, a gold pin, a ring, and a portfolio; that on a recent occasion he (the son) had the box delivered up to him, from which he missed the jewellery articles above specified, and that the prisoner having refused to give him an account of what had become of them, he made inquiries at the pawnbrokers' shops, and found that they were pledged at Mr. Filmer's shop by the prisoner, who, however, refused to restore them, and that in consequence of the refusal he gave him into custody that day. The complainant added that he had purchased the articles with money that he had earned himself while in a situation. The accused said, that he had been at considerable expense in his son's education; that he had also advanced him sums of money from time to time, and that the articles he now charged him with stealing were purchased with part of the money. He admitted having pledged the gold pin, and appealed to the magistrate whether, his son being a minor, he was justified in giving him into custody, putting out of the question his being his parent?—Mr. Traill said that although the accused was the father of the complainant, still he had no right to convert the articles to his use without his consent. The magistrate then inquired if the portfolio was also pledged without his sanction?—The complainant replied in the affirmative.—The accused, however, denied that the portfolio belonged to his son, the latter having made it a present to his sister; and that, if he (the prisoner) was found in the portfolio.—Mr. Traill examined the fact inscribed in writing in the portfolio.—Mr. Traill examined the inside of the portfolio, and found it written down that it was presented by William Brockopp, jun., to his sister, as reported by the accused. The magistrate, exhibiting the writing to the complainant, asked him if it was his?—The complainant having examined the characters, after a great deal of hesitation, said that he had every reason to believe it was not his handwriting.—The accused said, that he was ready to make oath it was his son's writing, although he now denied it.—The complainant, however, still declared it was not, and added that he was willing to put the portfolio out of the charge altogether, and proceed on those of the gold pin and the ring. He, however, was not desirous of pressing too hard against the accused, if he restored him the property.—The accused said that the complainant had disgraced himself by the harsh step he had adopted towards him, his parent, and that his mother was in attendance to prove the fact of the portfolio being given by the complainant to his sister.—Mr. Traill could not help remarking, that it was an extraordinary proceeding altogether for a son to give his father into custody, and have him brought up to the bar of a police-court under such circumstances. The charge, however, of illegally pledging the ring and pin by the accused being made out, by the production of the articles by the pawnbroker, and his identity as the pawnier being proved, he should call on the accused to enter into his recognizance to appear on a future day. The accused having entered into the requisite surety was then set at large, and he left the court accompanied by his wife, a lady-like looking woman, who appeared to be absorbed in grief at the circumstance of her son giving his father into custody on such a charge.

A MAN CHARGED WITH DROWNING HIS WIFE.—At Marlborough-street on Tuesday, Michael Lee, alias Molloy, a labourer, between 45 and 50 years of age, was charged with having murdered his wife, Ann Lee, by drowning her in the Paddington Canal. Constable Ross, 15 D: At three o'clock on Monday, I was passing Northumberland-street, I saw a great crowd round the workhouse

door, and on inquiring what was the matter, I was informed that there was a man there who had been making away with his wife. I went inside, and the prisoner was given into my custody. He told me that he had not spoken to her (his wife) for the last three months, during which time they had lived apart. Ross added that the deceased had not been near her home since last Sunday night week, and he had not, as yet, had time to get witnesses together, who would, he believed, be able to prove that she and the prisoner were, on the evening of the day in question, seen drinking together, and afterwards quarrelling at Maida Hill, a short distance from where the body was found. Mr. Rawlinson remarked that he had heard quite enough to justify him in detaining the prisoner, and desired the officers to get together all the evidence they could for the coroner's inquest. The prisoner, on being asked if he wished to say anything on the charge of having murdered his wife by drowning her, replied, "I know nothing about it; I have seen nothing of her."—The prisoner was remanded. [On Wednesday Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Dudley Arms, on the body of the deceased woman Lee. The accused was brought from the station-house to the inquest-room, in order that he might hear the evidence adduced. After several witnesses had been examined, the coroner adjourned the inquiry for a post mortem examination, and for further evidence. On Thursday afternoon this protracted investigation was resumed. The jury returned a verdict, "That deceased was found drowned; but how she came into the water there was no evidence to show;" with a request, however, that the police would renew their inquiries.]

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—At Union-hall on Wednesday two powerful-looking young fellows, named Charles Byford and George Williams, alias Luston, were charged with robbing Mr. Charles Powerie, a grocer and cheesemonger, of Camberwell, of a knife and comb. Prosecutor stated that about eleven o'clock on the previous night he was passing the Victoria Theatre, in the Waterloo-road, and when near the Victoria Tavern he was accosted by Byford, who asked him whether his name was Jones. He replied in the affirmative, thinking that it was merely a lark, when, to his surprise, Byford seized his hands, while Williams put his hand in his left-hand pocket, which fortunately contained only his comb and knife. They then wanted him to enter the public-house and partake of a pot of beer, which he declined. They then attempted to have a dip in his other pockets, when he broke away from them and went in search of a policeman. He met 140 L in Webber-street, to whom he related the circumstances; they then returned to the public-house, when he gave the prisoners into custody. He informed the magistrates that if they had succeeded in emptying his right hand pocket, they would have had a good haul, as he had twenty sovereigns deposited there.—Byford denied ever seeing the prosecutor before. Williams said that he was in the public-house, waiting for a gentleman, when the policeman entered and took him into custody.—Mr. Powerie said that the latter prisoner was the man that put his hand in his pocket, and Byford held his hands. He was quite certain they were the men. The prisoners were remanded to enable the officer to make enquiries about them.

ALLEGED MURDER.—On Thursday a young man, respectfully connected, who gave his name as Thomas Stokes, but which is supposed not to be his real name, was charged at Bow-st. with the murder of Obadiah Garnett. It appeared that on the 1st of last month a scuffle took place between the prisoner and the deceased on the steps leading to the Salisbury Arms, Durham-street, Strand. The prisoner seized the deceased with both hands by the collar, and threw him violently down backwards, and fell on the top of him. The deceased fell with his head on the step. The prisoner said to the deceased, "There, what do you think of that?" and he went into the Salisbury Arms. The deceased was then lying on the ground. He was quite insensible. He died on Wednesday afternoon from concussion of the brain. The prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for the wilful murder.

POSTSCRIPT.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

The following are the arrangements made up to the present time for the reception of her Majesty at the Royal Exchange, on the 28th instant.

As the day approaches, the works of the interior have been proceeded with increased activity, so that the entire range of apartments of Lloyd's, and the Royal Exchange and London Assurance Companies, may be in as forward a state of completion as possible by that period.

The subscription-room belonging to Lloyd's is completed, all but fitting up those places where decoration is required, and for that purpose workmen have commenced the embellishments, which are to be of a superb description. It is in this room that the grand entertainment is to be laid out; a cross table is to be placed on a raised flooring on the south end of the room, at which her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the principal guests, are to be seated. Three extended tables are to be formed from north to south, and the leading visitors having the favour of an invitation, the Lord Mayor, the members of the Royal Exchange and Graham Trust Committees, the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the City, and chief civic officers, are there to be accommodated.

We understand that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strölitz, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, are invited to grace the ceremony by their presence at the entertainment. The Duke of Wellington has engaged to meet the Queen; and Sir Robert Peel, and several other members of the Government are likewise to attend. The Earl of Jersey, as Master of the Horse; the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Delawarr; and Lord Steward, the Earl of Liverpool, are to be among the officers of the royal household who will attend on the Sovereign in their official capacity. Most of the foreign ministers are to be invited, also the Lord Chancellor and Judges.

It is ascertained that sufficient space can be afforded at those tables for 360 persons.

In the commercial room, a spacious, and noble apartment ranging the whole extent east to west of the north side of the merchants' area, an entertainment is to be supplied for four hundred, and in the colonnade in the quadrangle or merchants' area six hundred are to be accommodated.

The Lord Mayor and civic functionaries are to be in waiting at Temple-bar, at twelve o'clock precisely, so that due homage may be paid to the Queen on her Majesty's entrance of the City of London. On the civic and royal procession reaching the portico of the Exchange, the members of the committee, headed by the chairman, are to await her Majesty, who, on descending from the royal carriage, will be formally received by these gentlemen.

At the announcement of the banquet, appointed, we understand, for two o'clock, her Majesty passes from that private room, by a temporary doorway, to the Reading and Map Room of Lloyd's, at the south-east corner, which communicates with the Subscription Room, as the apartment devoted to the use of the banquet.

The Honourable Artillery Company have received orders from Sir James Graham to attend at the Royal Exchange to join the guard of honour to her Majesty.

A Court of Common Council was held yesterday, at which it was agreed, by acclamation, to present an address to her Majesty upon her auspicious visit to the city, to be presented at the opening of the New Royal Exchange. It was understood, that as the Mercers' Company were joined with the corporation in raising that magnificent building, they should be duly recognised in the address. At the same Court it was also agreed, that the answer of Louis Philippe to the address recently presented to him by the Corporation, should be inserted upon the records of the Court, and that steps should be taken by the committee to emblazon and otherwise record the answer, and that a copy, executed in such manner as to the committee appeared to be most eligible, should be transmitted to every member of the Court.

On the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the City, the Mansion-house, East India House, the Halls of the several Companies, Clubs, &c., will be brilliantly illuminated.

WESTMINSTER REGISTRATION.—The proceedings at the Westminster Registration Court terminated yesterday. The result is a majority of 54 for the Conservatives.

PUNISHMENT OF FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTS.—At the Exeter Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, the Commissioner committed to prison a bankrupt named Hutton, a lime burner, for giving prevaricating answers. A linendraper, named Goodenough, late of Newton Abbot, had the consideration of his application for a certificate adjourned for four years, from the date of the fiat, in consequence of attempted fraud.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF JEWELS AT BRIGHTON.—A German named Gust Shulte Johnson, has been committed by the magistrates of Brighton, on a charge of attempting to swindle Mr. Cochrane, a jeweller, of a diamond brooch, value 525 guineas, and some other valuable articles of jewellery. He pretended they were ordered by the Countess Revolski, who was staying at the York Hotel. When Mr. Cochrane took them home, the prisoner requested him to wait while he went with them to the Countess, who was ill, but Mr. Cochrane becoming suspicious, after waiting a few minutes, opened the room door and saw the prisoner attempting to escape. Mr. Cochrane seized him, and the result was as above stated.

DEATH FROM DRINKING.—Mr. Wakley held yesterday an inquest on the body of a lady who had been found dead in her house at Hammersmith, where she lived by herself. Her husband, a surgeon, said, that soon after their marriage he had found her dreadfully addicted to drinking, and they had in consequence separated. A girl, who had been her only attendant for some time, said she was constantly drinking spirits, and would send out for a quarter perabs a dozen times a day! The verdict was, "Died from excessive drinking of ardent spirits."

FOREIGN.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—The *Prussian Gazette* says, that the Prince of Prussia, while inspecting some buildings at Babelsberg, fell, and broke both the bones of his right arm, two inches above the wrist. The fracture was immediately reduced, and his royal highness was, at the date of this account, October 10th, doing well.

THE BRAZILIAN TREATY.—The Linnet has arrived from Rio Janeiro, which she left on the 26th of August, with the long-looked for Brazilian treaty. The reduction of duties is not so great an extent as the advocates of free trade desire; but the amount of the duties to be charged on the various articles of import has attracted much less notice amongst the merchants in the city than the following clauses, giving certain powers to the executive:—"The Government is authorised to impose upon the merchandise of any country in which the produce of Brazil is liable to a higher duty than similar produce of other countries, an additional duty, so as to neutralise the ill effects of the difference of duty upon Brazil produce. Such additional duty to cease when the increased duty upon Brazil produce shall be abolished. Again, a similar differential duty will be charged upon the merchandise of any country in which the produce of Brazil is chargeable with a higher duty, if imported in foreign vessels, than in national bottoms."

Continued from page 245.)
 peared on the first day of its occupancy
 by the King. The next engraving shows

The King's Bed Chamber.

This room, better known to visitors of the Castle as the Queen's closet, presented a beautiful specimen of appropriate embellishment. The prevailing colour in the room was light blue, with the picture frames silvered instead of gilded, to harmonize with the general tone. This we think to have been in excellent taste; but the effect was somewhat marred by a carpet, of a pattern too large and florid, both in colour and design, to accord with the rest of the arrangements. The mantle piece is of white marble; the fire place, fenders, &c., of polished steel, with massive standards of bright chased brass, having a most elegant effect. But, as we last week gave some detail of the furniture of this room, we shall not do more now, than enumerate the principal pictures of the precious collection which adorn the walls, and which, we believe, were a source of much and constant gratification to his Majesty. Holbein's "Henry VIII.," "Edward VI.," and the "Duke of Norfolk," bearing his double wands of office, as Lord Treasurer and Lord Steward; "A Man's Head," by Leonardo da Vinci; "Titian and Aretino," by Titian; "Infant Christ," by Carlo Maratti; "St. John," by Guercino; "Virgin and Child," by Vandyke (placed on the left of the King's pillow); "Holy Family," by Sebastian del Piombo (on the right of the King's pillow); two splendid "Landscapes," by Claude; "Portrait of Erasmus," by George Peutz; "A Head," by Gerard Douw; and others by Dutch masters, of great interest and value.

The smaller decorations of the room consisted of vases of Lapis Lazuli, magnificent pieces of floral porcelain, and various costly bronzes, amongst which one of Henry IV. was conspicuous.

INVESTITURE OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

On Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, a guard of honour, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Moncreiff, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, marched into the Quadrangle, and took up its station beneath the window of the Guard Chamber, and directly opposite to the Grand Entrance to the State Apartments.

The following members of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms were stationed as a guard of honour at the door of the King of the French's apartments:—T. G. Wright, A. Perkins, H. L. Ewart, and E. C. Murray, Esquires. The remainder of the Honourable Corps were stationed in the Blue Chamber, forming a double line through which the Knights proceeded to the Throne-room, in which were stationed G. Platt and G. Denne, Esqrs., two of the Gentlemen at Arms.

The Queen, being seated on a chair of state, and the Knights Companions having taken their respective places at the table, the Chancellor of the Order, the Bishop of Oxford, signified, by her Majesty's command, the Sovereign's royal will and pleasure, that Louis Philippe, the King of the French, should be elected into the Most Noble Order.

The Knight Companions then proceeded to the election, and the suffrages having been collected by the Chancellor, were by the Lord Bishop presented to

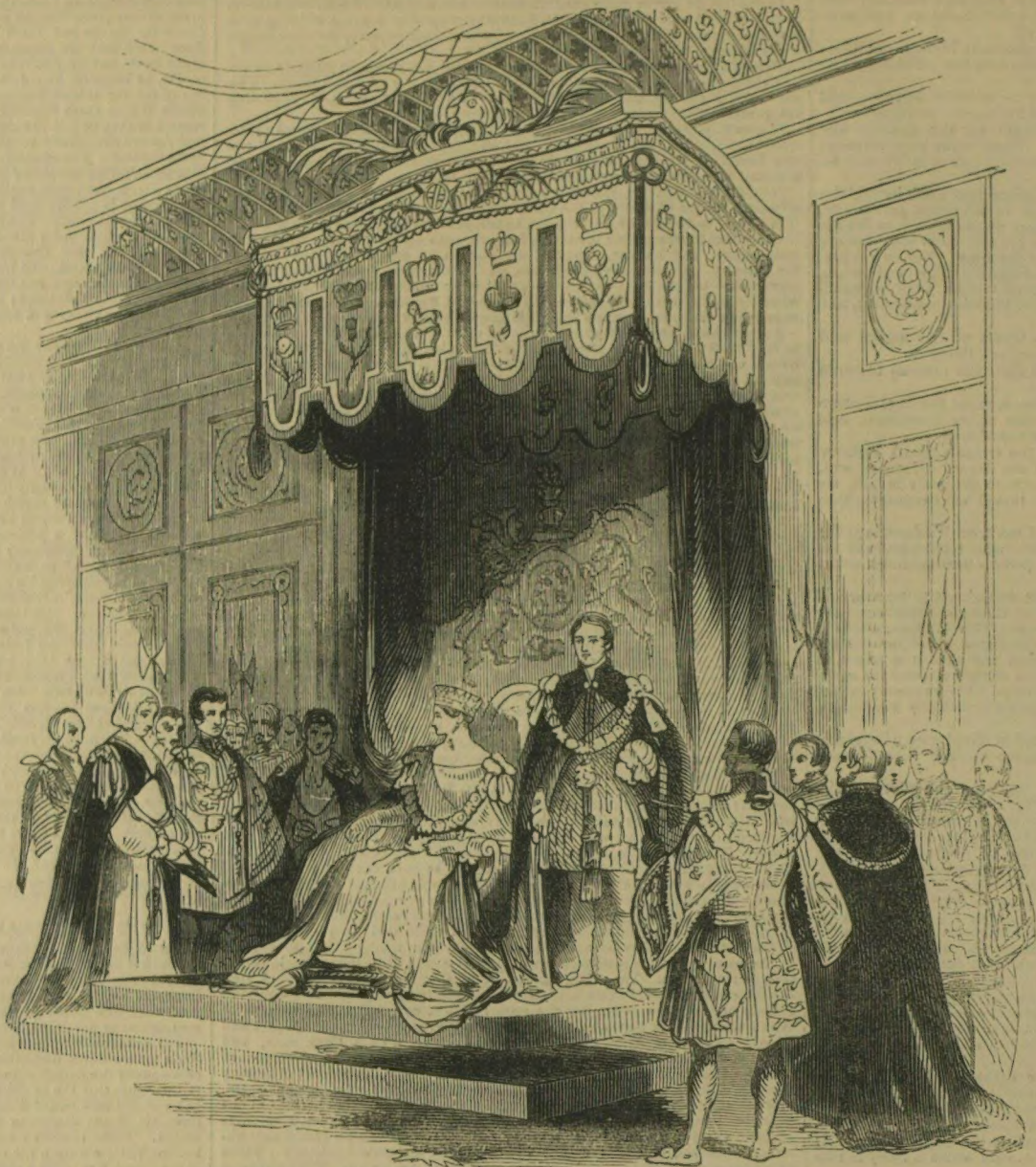
the Sovereign, who commanded his lordship to declare that his Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, had been elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

The King of the French was then conducted from an adjoining apartment into the Chapter-room by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of

beyond.

The ceremony represented in the cut takes place immediately before the opening of the Chapter, when the Garter, with the Knight Companions, attend the door of the chamber, and pray to be admitted. Prince Albert, as the Senior

(Continued on page 250.)



ENTHRONIZATION OF THE QUEEN AS SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Cambridge, preceded by Garter King of Arms, Sir Charles Young, bearing the ensigns of the Order upon a crimson velvet cushion, and by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus Clifford. Upon entering the Chapter-room, his Majesty was received by the Sovereign and the Knights Companions, standing, and placed in a chair of state on the right hand of the Sovereign. Her Majesty then announced to the King of the French that his Majesty had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order.

Garter, upon his knee, then presented the garter to her Majesty. The Sovereign, who was assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, buckled it on the left knee of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition.

Garter next presented, in like manner, the Riband and George, when her Majesty, assisted as before, placed these ensigns over the left shoulder of the King, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition. The Sovereign then gave the accolade to the King of the French, when his Majesty received the congratulations of the Knights Companions present.

The Chapter being ended, Garter, by her Majesty's command, again called over the Knights Companions, who with the Officers of the Order, then retired from the presence of the Sovereign with the usual reverences.

Her Majesty, on retiring from the chapter-room, took the arm of the King of the French (paying his Majesty the highest compliment ever conferred upon a newly-created Knight of the Order), and proceeded with the King to the door of his apartment, and there left his Majesty, proceeding thence, attended by the lady, maids of honour, &c., in waiting, to her own room on the south side of the palace.

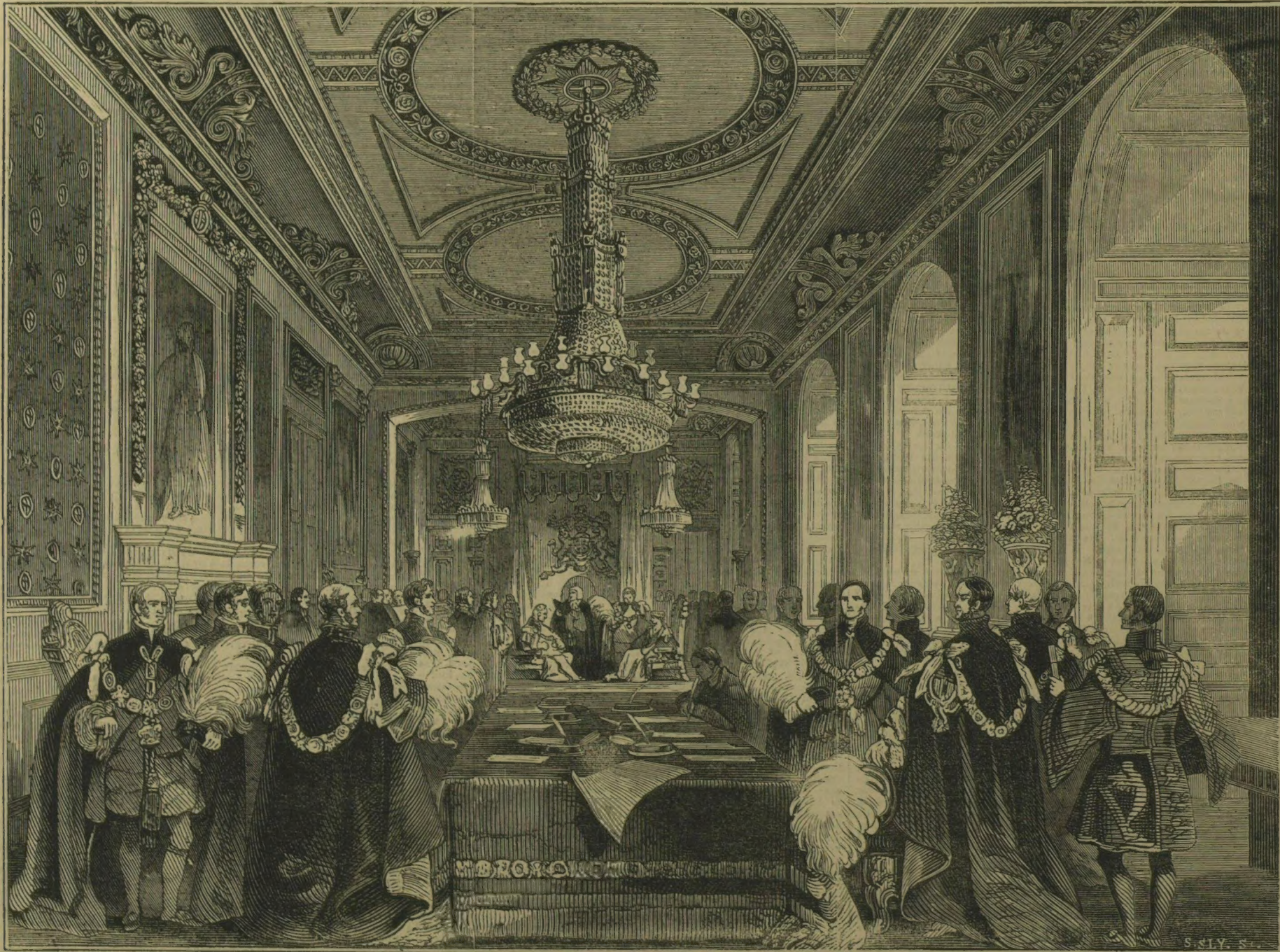
Before, and at the conclusion of the investiture, the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards, stationed in the Quadrangle, played several favourite airs from the compositions of Rossini, Beethoven, Auber, &c.

The jewellery worn by the Marquis of Westminster was of the most superb character. In the centre of his lordship's badge was the celebrated Arcot diamond. His lordship's sword also displayed a massive diamond, one of the largest in the world, weighing 96 carats.

The Engraving in this page represents

The Chapter of the Garter—Enthronization of the Queen, as the Sovereign of the Order.

The Throne is of comparatively small size, and of simple structure and decoration; the hangings are of blue velvet, decked with gold; it stands on the dais of the Garter-chamber, and is regarded, formally, as "The Throne of Edward III.," the founder of the Order. The view from it is very imposing, as it looks across the length of the chamber into the Grand Reception-room



CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER: INVESTITURE OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.



APPROACH TO

THE BANQUET



THE GARTER BANQUET, ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

HER MAJESTY'S ARRIVAL AT COWES.

Her Majesty and her Royal Consort arrived at Cowes at eleven o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by Lady Gainsborough, the Lady in Waiting, and Lord Liverpool, the Lord Steward, and immediately departed for Osborne House, distant nearly two miles from the landing place. The royal yacht, conveying her Majesty and his Royal Highness to the Isle of Wight, anchored in the Cowes roads at a quarter before eleven o'clock, but a heavy shower of rain coming on at the moment, her Majesty took shelter in the saloon on the quarter-deck. After a delay of twenty minutes, the sun shone out again brightly, when her Majesty descended into the royal barge, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the noble persons already mentioned, with Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence, who acted as steersman. Her Majesty was saluted with a discharge of artillery from the Solent battery and from several of the yachts anchored in the roads, and on her debarkation opposite the Medina Hotel, where a royal carriage was in waiting to convey her Majesty to her new marine residence, was received by an immense multitude of people who had assembled to greet her arrival, with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness looked perfectly free from fatigue or anxiety, and graciously acknowledged the greetings with which they were hailed.

Shortly after the departure of the King of the French from Gosport on Monday, her Majesty and Prince Albert stepped on board the royal yacht from the state barge, which conveyed her Majesty and the Prince from the Clarence-yard. At this moment the scene was truly beautiful and picturesque, every portion of the royal yacht having suddenly shot forth, as if by magic, into one dazzling blaze of blue stars.

Amongst the most distinguished of the private festivities was the dinner given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the garrison, Major-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, and Lady Pakenham, who had for a guest Sir Henry Pottinger. This gallant personage arrived at the George Hotel, Portsmouth, on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by Colonel Malcolm, from China, and has been since waited on by the principal officers of the garrison, and several of the nobility.

After Sir Henry's return to his hotel, from Sir Hercules and Lady Pakenham's dinner-party, he was waited on, about twelve o'clock, by the French Admiral, Baron de la Suse. The interview between the gallant officers lasted for nearly half an hour, and at its conclusion the French Admiral departed from the George, in a coach, accompanied by Lieutenant Chamberlain, commander of her Majesty's steamer, the Dwarf, and the English pilot. In a few minutes more Monsieur le Baron had taken farewell of Portsmouth, and, seated in his barge, was seen flitting towards the Gomer, at Spithead, as fast as sixteen lusty oars could speed him on his way.

Never, perhaps, was there a more sublime spectacle presented to the human eye than at the moment of her Majesty's arrival, when the guns of the French and English men-of-war at Spithead opened their brazen throats to bid her welcome. For some time previously a dense mass of clouds had descended, and hovered over the scene as far as the eye could reach, shutting out completely all trace of the horizon, and investing the shipping with a dense funeral gloom, in which their outlines were entirely lost, and nothing was seen but the angry foam dashing against their sides. At this moment the French men-of-war poured forth whole broadsides (their usual manner of saluting) with startling effect. For an instant the flashes from the guns gave a brilliant sparkle to the scene; but, in a moment more, the heavens sent forth their forked lightnings, followed by a dreadful peal of thunder. During the storm her Majesty preserved her usual equanimity. The parting of the two sovereigns a few hours afterwards was exceedingly affectionate, her Majesty evincing considerable distress at the prolonged fatigue which his Majesty the King of the French would be obliged to undergo by his journey to Dover. Shortly before midnight it was known that it was her Majesty's intention to visit the Gomer French steamer, at Spithead, on her way to the Isle of Wight, and this no doubt accelerated Admiral La Suse's departure from shore. At a quarter to seven o'clock a number of signal flags were hoisted on the Royal yacht, evidently communicating with the fleet at Spithead. Immediately afterwards her Majesty's steamer the Comet left her moorings, and took up a position right ahead of the Royal yacht, and in the twinkling of an eye all the vessels in the harbour, which a moment before showed nothing but bare ropes and poles, were profusely decorated with flags. At eight o'clock the Royal yacht cast off her moorings, and as she got weigh upon her the Victory manned her yards and saluted. Previously to the yacht getting under weigh the Admiralty barge, with the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir George Cockburn, Admiral Bowles, and the Hon. Mr. Corry, went on board to pay their respects to her Majesty, and remained on board when the yacht proceeded to Spithead.

When her Majesty's yacht neared that of his Majesty the King of the French, the engines were stopped, and notwithstanding the wind had freshened since her departure from the harbour, her Majesty and Prince Albert went on board Le Gomer, accompanied by Lady Gainsborough, and Lord Liverpool and the Lords of the Admiralty. Her Majesty was received on board by Vice-Admiral Baron de la Suse, Captain Goubin, and other officers of the ship, who were assembled on the quarter deck. The royal standard was hoisted on board the Gomer, and saluted by the French ships. Her Majesty, during her progress through the magnificent apartments, repeatedly expressed herself to the French admiral as delighted in the highest degree with the admirable tact displayed in their arrangement, with the splendour of the *tout ensemble*, and the exquisite taste which pervaded the details, as well as the largest as those of the minutest description. But her Majesty did not confine her visit to the state apartments and those of the officers, for returning to the deck, she went right "forward," and appeared to feel scarcely less interest in inspecting the part of the vessel occupied by the common sailors. Her Majesty also stood some time at one end of the vessel, and examined with much interest its spacious deck, and the extreme cleanliness and order which prevailed upon it. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of the French admiral, with Prince Albert and suite, paced up and down the deck for some time, while the band played our National Anthem, and several of their own favourite tunes, and then descended to the state cabin, where a *déjeuner à la fourchette* was provided for her by the French admiral, of the most *recherché* description. Her Majesty sat at the head of the table, supported on her right by Prince Albert, and on the left by the French admiral. The four senior captains of the French squadron—namely, Commander Laurenciere, chef d'état-major; Captain Graeb, of the Infexible; Captain Hernoux, of the Belle Poule; and Commander Goubin, of the Gomer. The Duc d'Yaroult, who came over on board La Reine Amelie, which is commanded by his son, and also Lady Gainsborough and the officers in her Majesty's suite, were likewise honoured by an invitation to partake of the *déjeuner* with her Majesty. On rising to leave the table, her Majesty, speaking in French, proposed "The Health of his Majesty King Louis Philippe," which was drunk, the toast being previously acknowledged by a profound inclination of the head by all present. Shortly afterwards her Majesty ordered her barge, and the same honours being rendered to her on deck and aloft as upon her arrival, descended to it, accompanied to the bottom of the ladder by the French admiral.

When the Queen left the Gomer, the French men-of-war again thundered forth their broadside salutes; and as soon as the standard was hoisted on board the Victoria and Albert, the English ships commenced their salutes. The yacht then proceeded with her Majesty on her course to the Cowes Roads.

COWES, Wednesday.—At one o'clock this afternoon, her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Lady Gainsborough, took a carriage airing in the grounds around Osborne House.

THURSDAY.—This morning her Majesty was stirring by daybreak, and shortly afterwards was seen, with his Royal Highness the Prince, crossing the lawn of Osborne House towards the sea beach, where the royal pair continued to promenade for a considerable time. Her Majesty afterwards went round the grounds, and frequently expressed the liveliest satisfaction at the splendour of the scenery. This afternoon, at one o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with several members of the royal suite, embarked on board the royal yacht, for the purpose of enjoying a short excursion. It is her Majesty's intention, during her short stay here, to visit hastily the various points of interest with which the Isle of Wight abounds.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PRIZE AT ETON COLLEGE.—ETON, Oct. 17.

The examination for Prince Albert's Prizes for the Promotion of the study of Modern Languages has just concluded, the examiners this year being M. de Vericour, ex professor at the Athenée Royale de Paris (in French), and Signor Parizzi, of the British Museum, London. The sum of £50 given annually by his Royal Highness (the prizes having been instituted in 1841), has this year been distributed, agreeably to the arrangements of the provost and the head master, as follows:—To the best French and Italian scholar, £25 in money, and £15 in books; and £10 in books to the boy who stood next in point of merit. The following boys, including the prizemen, were mentioned by the examiners as having particularly distinguished themselves:—

FRENCH.	ITALIAN.
1. Boileau, <i>ma.</i>	1. Beaumont
2. Beaumont	2. Boileau, <i>ma.</i>
3. Stratton	seq. Barton
4. Barton	Close
5. Peel	" Stratton
6. Foster	

The first prize was awarded to Beaumont, and the second to Boileau, *ma.* It is gratifying to observe that all the successful competitors for Prince Albert's Prize have always been distinguished boys in classics. The present year furnishes no exception; for the two prizemen are next to each other in the school; they have both gained several public honours, and are also at the head of their remove, the Middle Division of the Fifth Form. The examinations last year were in the French and German languages.

ENGLISH PLAYS IN PARIS.—His Majesty Louis Philippe was graciously pleased to receive the prospectus of the intended English performances in Paris, which are to take place alternately with the Italian operas, and expressed his intention of taking a box for the whole of the representations. Mr. Macready will appear in Paris on the 25th of next month, with Miss Helen Faucit, in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello."

THE STATUE OF WILLIAM IV. IN THE CITY.—The pedestal which is intended for the statue of William IV., was on Monday raised to its full elevation (25 feet), and in a few days the statue will be placed thereon. The site of the statue is most commanding, and the work will, when completed, not only form an excellent point of refuge at these innumerable thoroughfares, King William-street, Arthur-street, and Gracechurch-street, but also will form an ornament, particularly when seen from London-bridge. The column or pedestal is the frustum of a cone, formed of large circular blocks of Haytor granite; encircled at the lower part of the base is a massive sculptured design of a chain cable. In the centre of the pillar is a Grecian scroll, and immediately beneath the capital is a circular wreath of oak leaves with acorns.

VISIT OF THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER TO WOOLWICH.

On Saturday last the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied by several military officers of distinction, paid a visit to Woolwich Arsenal, and was received with a royal salute.

His Royal Highness on leaving the storekeeper's department, mounted on horseback, and proceeded past the powder-magazines, to the Marshes, where he witnessed practice from four 24-pounder guns at 600 yards distant from the target. A number of rockets were fired from the same range from Lieutenant Boxer's tubes, and afterwards at 1200 yards' range. The practice was very good.

Subsequently one round was fired from General Miller's gun of 10-inch bore, and at a distance from the target of 1250 yards; one round from one of Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas's 68-pounder, or 8-inch guns, at the same range. The rocket practice was under the command of Lieut. Williams.

The duke then rode to Woolwich-common, where the Royal Horse Artillery had assembled in review order, under the command of Colonel Dymley, C.B. On arriving opposite the troops, his Royal Highness was received with the usual salute, the brass band playing the National Anthem. His Grace then rode along the front and rear of the troops, and on returning to the flag-staff, the rocket service troop, under the command of Lieutenant Willan, and the troops H and F, under Captain Ward and Captain Dupuis, marched past, and afterwards at trot and full gallop; and the Duke de Montpensier appeared evidently greatly pleased with the celerity and regularity of the movements.

DINNER TO THE OFFICERS OF THE FRENCH SQUADRON AT PORTSEA.

On Saturday a dinner was given by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and its vicinity to the officers of the French squadron, at the Queen's Rooms, Portsea, which deserves notice on account of the perfect cordiality which prevailed, and the strong manifestation exhibited of a desire to perpetuate amicable feelings between France and England. Edward Casher, Esq., the Mayor, was the chairman. After the accustomed compliments to our royal family, the chairman proposed, with a suitable preface, "The health of his Majesty Louis Philippe, the first King of the French." This toast was received with very great applause. Mr. Vanderberg (the French Consul) returned thanks for the toast of the Queen of the French, and in doing so, said he was quite certain that when the proceedings of the evening were communicated to her Majesty, she would be much pleased with the compliment paid to her by so respectable a body as that which he had then the honour to address—in fact that day would be looked upon in France as one of the greatest in the history of the two countries. (Cheers.)

Admiral Parker briefly proposed the next toast, "The Baron Mackau and the French navy, particularly those officers who did them the honour of dining with them that day." (Great cheering.)

Commodore Hernoux, of the Belle Poule (aide-de-camp to Prince Joinville, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies), briefly returned thanks, and proposed "Lord Haddington and the British navy." (This toast was drunk with peculiar enthusiasm by the French officers.)

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker said it devolved upon him to return thanks for the honour done to the British navy by his friend Captain Hernoux and the company, in drinking to its success and to the health of the Earl of Haddington. He only trusted that the English navy and the French would long remain friends, as they were at that moment. (Tremendous cheering.)

Major General Sir Hercules Pakenham proposed "Marshal Soult and the French army, which was also responded to enthusiastically, "with one cheer more."

Captain Graeb returned thanks, and, after paying a high compliment to British valour, proposed "The Duke of Wellington and the British army." (Prolonged cheers.)

Sir Hercules Pakenham returned thanks, and expressed a hope for the continuance of peace between France and England, for the sake of the world in general, and the promotion of the fine arts.

Several other speeches were made in a similar spirit. The Recorder of the Borough, Mr. Rawlinson, proposed "May the present friendly relations between France and England continue for ever." This gentleman alluded in forcible terms to the sentiments uttered by Louis Philippe. He declared that his heart was touched when the King said, in speaking in the warmth of his zeal of the necessity of peace between two powerful nations like France and England—"I look upon the cordial union of these two nations as the key-stone of the arch which supports the peace of the world." (Loud and continued cheering.) Was there ever a truer or a finer sentence spoken by man? The language was beautiful, the metaphor was perfect, and he believed with the King of the French, that the union of these two nations, the first in civilization as in attachment to liberty, was necessary for the advancement of science and the welfare of the entire habitable globe.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

(Continued from page 248.)

Knight, attends by the side of her Majesty, and assists her in all the duties of the day.

The next illustration shows

The Investiture of the King.

The details have been already copiously related. After the investiture her Majesty, accompanied by the King of the French, left the Quadrangle in a pony carriage and four by George IV.'s gateway, crossing the Frogmore road (which was crowded at this point by an immense number of persons who had arrived in Windsor during the day, and by whom their Majesties were received with loud acclamations) into the Long Walk, through which they drove into the Great Park.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duc de Montpensier, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and several of her Majesty's visitors and royal suite were on horseback.

In the second carriage were their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge.

Several other carriages and four, filled with her Majesty's distinguished guests, followed.

The royal and illustrious party returned to the Castle through the Long Walk, after being absent for about an hour.

THE GARTER BANQUET, ETC.

Covers were laid in the evening, in St. George's Hall, for 130. The banquetting table was ornamented, if possible, in a still more gorgeous and magnificent manner, with gold plate, ewers, candelabra, vases, wine coolers, &c., than upon the two former occasions of the banquet in St. George's Hall during his Majesty's visit.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards performed during the dinner in the Western Gallery.

The upper engraving at page 249 shows

The Queen, the King of the French, and Guests entering the Banqueting Hall. The Queen is leading the Prince of Wales; and the King, the Princess Royal. On taking their seats, the children were taken from them and conducted round the room.

The next illustration shows

St. George's Hall;

Or rather, the central portion of the table, with the Queen, the King, the Duchess of Kent, the Duc de Montpensier, &c., in their several positions at the banquet. The plate seen are portions of the Prince of Wales's Plateau, a service entirely of solid gold. In the centre is the famous St. George's Candelabrum; on each side are smaller ones of the Hebrides and other classical subjects, the whole resting on massive slabs of plate glass, bound with gold.

SATURDAY.

In the morning, at ten o'clock, the King of the French received a deputation from the committee of the "Société Française de Bienfaisance," who waited on his Majesty to present an address of congratulation on his visit to England. In this address the society tendered their thanks to the King for his patronage and generous gifts to this charitable institution, and invoked blessings upon his Majesty and his illustrious family.

The King, who received the deputation with the utmost courtesy and respect, replied in the French language to the following effect:—His Majesty said he was most happy to be surrounded by those of his countrymen who devoted their time and attention to the relief of unfortunate Frenchmen who happened to be in England, and felt grateful to them for the expression of their kind feeling towards himself and the various members of his family. His Majesty added that he was in hopes his present visit would contribute to the peaceful and friendly feelings which ought always to exist between two such powerful nations as France and Great Britain, and concluded by observing that if ever he returned to England, he should be most happy to see the deputation again, still engaged in their good work of alleviating the sufferings of their distressed fellow-countrymen.

His Majesty then addressed a few words to M. André, the French Consul in London, and the deputation were about to retire, when it was suggested that as Frenchmen only were present, they should first express their feelings in a truly national spirit, by giving three cheers for his Majesty, and as the King withdrew the walls of the reception chamber echoed with the shouts of "Vive le Roi!"

A deputation from the Corporation of the City of London arrived at the Castle at two o'clock in the afternoon, having travelled from town by the Great Western Railway, to present an address of congratulation to his Majesty the King of the French upon his arrival in this country. The Lord Mayor and the members of the deputation alighted at the grand entrance, and were conducted to the querries' room, where a *déjeuner* was served to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and members of the Common Council, together with the officers.

The King having expressed his pleasure to receive the address immediately the Corporation were conducted by the Hon. Captain Duncombe, Groom-in-Waiting, to the presence of his Majesty in the King's Reception Room.

The King's station was near the window of the apartment. His Majesty was habited in a dark blue uniform with gold appointments, being that of a Lieutenant-General, and wore the riband, with the George appended, of the most noble Order of the Garter over his left shoulder, and the star on his breast. The King had also the garter bearing the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," buckled on the left leg.

All the gentlemen of the King's suite were in uniform. The Count de St. Aulaire, M. Guizot, and Admiral de Mackau, were on the left of the King, M. Guizot and his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire both wearing the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Viscount Sydney and the Hon. Captain Duncombe both appeared in the

official costume of the Royal Household, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Lord Charles Wellesley, Esquerry in Waiting, appeared in his full regimentals as Esquerry in Waiting.

The members of the Corporation present were—the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Sir Claudius Hunter, Sir Peter Laurie, Farebrother, Sir Chapman Marshall, Humphrey, Sir George Carroll, Farncomb, and Challis.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Hunter and Sydney, Mr. Moon, mover of the address; Mr. Lawrence, seconder of the address.

Common Councillors—Mr. Deputy Legge, Mr. Deputy Stevens, Mr. Deputy Peacock, Mr. Deputy Evans, Mr. Deputy Hicks, Mr. Deputy Obbard, Mr. Deputy Mitchell, Mr. Deputy Wright, Messrs. Norris, R. L. Jones, Britten, Bower, Cope, Hickson, Hall, Nott, Harrison, Hoole, Holt, Hartley, R. Taylor, J. Dixon, Acocks, Selson, Marsden, and Eagleton.

Officers of the Corporation—The Recorder, the Hon. C. E. Law; the Chamberlain, Mr. Brown; the Remembrancer, Mr. Tyrrell; the Town Clerk, and Mr. Laurie, Common Pleader.

The Lord Mayor wore his gold robe and his splendid collar, the Aldermen and the Recorder wore their scarlet robes, and the Common Councillors and officers their respective mantles.

The deputation having been introduced generally by Lord Sydney to the King, his Majesty bowed cordially to the Lord Mayor and the rest, and the Recorder then read, with much impressiveness of manner, the following address:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH, THE ADDRESS OF THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, IN COMMON COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

"May it please your Majesty.—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty to offer our sincere congratulations on your Majesty's auspicious visit to our beloved and Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria.

"Deeply interested in every event which is calculated to influence the welfare of Europe and of mankind, we hail with peculiar satisfaction your Majesty's presence in this country as a sure and certain indication of the mutual good will and the reciprocal sentiments of respect and confidence which subsist between two mighty nations, capable by their happy union and combined efforts, under divine Providence, of preserving the blessings of peace to the nations of the earth.

"We desire to convey to your Majesty these sentiments towards the free, gallant, and enlightened nation over whom you reign, and we fervently trust that your Majesty's valuable life may long be spared to your people to continue to promote their best interests, and with them to advance the general happiness of mankind. Since, you visit a scene where the highest domestic enjoyment is found to be associated with the highest functions of sovereignty; to return after a brief space into the bosom of an illustrious and united family, to dispense the blessings of paternal government, and to communicate and experience the inestimable endowments of social life."

The King, on the Recorder having been introduced to him, before reading the address, had bowed most courteously to the right hon. gentleman. When the Recorder had concluded, Lord Sydney stepped forward and introduced the Lord Mayor to his Majesty, who bowed most courteously to his lordship. The Lord Mayor handed to his Majesty a copy of the address.

In receiving the address from his lordship the King said:—"I well remember your father, Mr. Maynard. I had the happiness of seeing him in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion-house, when he filled the high situation which you now hold. I remember him with much pleasure, and the hospitable manner in which he received me. It affords me great pleasure to receive such an address at your hands."

His Majesty then read, from a paper he held in his hand, the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London.—I receive with heartfelt satisfaction the address of congratulation which you have just presented to me by the gracious authorisation of your beloved Sovereign. In coming to offer to the Queen of these realms a proof of the sincere and unalterable friendship I bear to her Majesty I am happy to find that the city of London—that illustrious city which holds so prominent a place in the world, and which represents interests of such magnitude—aspire come to the royal residence to manifest to me sentiments so perfectly congenial to my own feelings and to the sense I entertain of my duties towards my country, towards Europe, and towards mankind.

"I am convinced, as you are, that peace and friendly relations between France and England are, for two nations made to esteem and honour each other, a source of innumerable and equal advantage. The preservation of that good understanding is, at the same time, a pledge of peace to the world at large, and secures the tranquil and regular progress of civilization for the benefit of all nations. I consider my co-operation in this holy work, under the protection of Divine Providence, as the mission and the honour of my reign. Such has been the aim and the object of all my efforts, and I trust that the Almighty will crown them with success."

"I thank you in the name of France and in my own for this manifestation of your sentiments. They will be fully appreciated in my country, coupled, as they are, with the many tokens of friendship which I have received from your gracious Sovereign."

"I thank you most cordially for your kind feeling towards myself and my family. The impression produced upon me by the presentation of your address will never be effaced from my heart."

His Majesty read the reply with marked emphasis, dwelling impressively upon the portion which inculcated the advantages of peace. The last two paragraphs of the reply his Majesty spoke without looking at the paper, which he had previously folded up. When he had concluded, he handed the copy of the answer to the Lord Mayor, with whom his Majesty shook hands with great cordiality, again entering into conversation with him.

The Lord Mayor having expressed a wish that his Majesty could have visited the citizens of London before his departure, the King replied:—"I assure you, that if I had time, etiquette should not interfere with my hearty wish, but my time is limited. I should wish very much to visit Guildhall, the Mansion House, and Fishmongers' Hall."

The Lord Mayor then presented to the King Mr. Alderman Humphrey, the mover, and Sir Peter Laurie, the seconder, of the address in the Court of Aldermen; and Mr. Moon and Mr. Lawrence, the mover and seconder of the address in the Court of Common Council.

His Majesty conversed with them all. Previously, on Sir C. Hunter being presented to him, his Majesty mistook him for Sir Peter Laurie, and addressed him by that name. This caused some laughter, in which the King joined. He observed to Sir Claudius Hunter that he remembered to have seen him abroad. On Sir Peter Laurie being presented by the Lord Mayor, his Majesty said that the name of Sir Peter was quite familiar to him. He added, addressing Sir Peter, "Ah! Sir Peter, you are an old acquaintance of mine. I remember dining with you at Fishmongers' Hall many years ago. It is a great pleasure to me to meet you again." To Mr. Moon his Majesty said, taking him by the hand, "Ah! Mr. Moon, I have heard of you; I know you well from your connection with the fine arts, and I have derived great pleasure from the examination of your admirable engravings. I find, too, that you have an excellent way of making speeches." This was, probably, an allusion to Mr. Moon having moved the address.

The deputation at this period was about to withdraw, when his Majesty again shook hands with the Lord Mayor, and said:—"I assure you, my lord, that I feel the highest possible gratification at this evidence of the feeling of respect and approbation from you and your fellow-citizens."

The Corporation then withdrew.

VISIT TO ETON COLLEGE.

The King, at the royal dinner-party at the Castle, yesterday evening, expressed a very warm desire to the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master of Eton, who was one of her Majesty's guests, to pay that ancient seat of learning a visit before his departure from Windsor.

The royal and august party honoured Eton College with a visit on Saturday afternoon. The Queen, the King of the French, and Prince Albert left the Castle in an open carriage and four. The Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess de St. Aulaire, the Viscountess Caning, and the French Ambassador, were in the next royal carriage.

On passing through George IV.'s gateway, the spectators who thronged the south terrace of the Castle, received their Majesties and the Prince in the most enthusiastic manner.

On arriving at the college, the royal party were met by the Dukes of Wellington and Rutland on horseback.

On the *cortège* entering the Quadrangle the boys were discovered drawn up on each side of the path, and as the *cortège* passed to the private lodge the illustrious visitors were greeted with loud cheers from the pupils.

At the Lodge, her Majesty and her illustrious guests were received by Dr. Hodgson, the provost, Mr. Grover, the vice-provost, and Dr. Hawtrey, the head master of the school, who conducted the august party into the interior of the building.

Their Majesties proceeded first to the Election Chamber, where all the assistant masters were assembled, and from the principal window of this apartment the King and Queen looked out into the quadrangle below. Their presence in so conspicuous a situation was the signal for tumultuous cheering, which was continued for several minutes.

Her Majesty repeatedly acknowledged the same, by bowing to the spectators, and the King of the French, who stood with his head uncovered, after bowing several times, put his right hand on his heart, and displayed in the most expressive manner his gratitude for the enthusiastic reception which greeted him on every side.

In the Library there is a book where distinguished visitors are accustomed to write their names. Prince Albert's name was already in the book, and Her Majesty was requested to write hers. She wrote "Victoria R. October 12, 1844." The Duke of Wellington wrote his name under the Queen's, and the King of the French, who had of course been requested to write his, filled the opposite page. His Majesty had expressed his delight at the enthusiastic reception given him by the boys, and, with their shouts ringing in his ears, he wrote, "Louis Philippe, encore emu de l'accueil que lui ont fait les élèves de cette honorable college."

The royal visitors were then shown into the Provost's Lodge and into his Drawing-room, where there are some very fine pictures, and they then returned down through the cloisters to the entrance of the Clock Tower. From this point to the entrance to the chapel, across the quadrangle, in a diagonal direction, the boys had again formed in line along the pathway, and the royal party walked across. Her Majesty leant on the arm of the King of the French, and Prince Albert walked behind; the suite and visitors followed. Again the

King and the Queen were vociferously cheered by the boys. They bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the reception given them. They entered the chapel, where they remained a few minutes, and they were then conducted into the upper school. Here they remained for a few minutes, Prince Albert taking particular pains to point out to the King the names cut by boys in the walls. The Prince mounted on a form the better to point them out. He particularly drew the King's attention to the name of Charles James Fox. The statue of the Duke of Newcastle was shown to the King, and the circumstances connected with the Newcastle Scholarship explained to him, as also the names of those who had obtained it. Leaving the upper school, the royal visitors were conducted through Dr. Hawtrey's rooms down to the quadrangle, where the carriages were in waiting. Her Majesty stepped first into the carriage, and took the left hand seat facing the horses, which was not the seat she had before. A small foot-stool was at the bottom of the carriage under the seat she had before occupied. The King of the French was about to get into the carriage, but seeing that the Queen had changed her seat he stood for a few moments at the door, leaning forward and pressing Her Majesty to resume her original seat. Her Majesty, however, continued where she was, and the King laughing, at last got in and occupied the vacant seat. Prince Albert occupied the seat opposite.

The engraving at page 252 represents the reception in the Quadrangle; a right loyal scene of enthusiasm.

As the royal carriage drove off the cheers of the boys and visitors in the quadrangle were renewed with redoubled vigour, and the people on the way back to the castle also repeated their enthusiastic reception, which the King of the French acknowledged by repeatedly taking off his hat and bowing.

The Duke of Wellington was also a prominent object of the cheers of the boys. As his Grace came in he had nearly met with an accident. He came in on foot, and mingled among the boys, who scarcely knew him at first. Walking forward towards the Clock Tower, the Duke was run against by one of the carriage horses and very nearly knocked down. The boys, however, rallied round him, and he met with no further annoyance. In a few minutes after, on his being very much cheered, Prince Albert said to the Duke, "You must remember you were an Eton boy yourself."

In the evening, dinner was served in St. George's Hall, in the usual style of magnificence and splendour. Covers were laid for eighty-eight.

The august circle, followed by the numerous and distinguished guests, entered the hall at a quarter past seven o'clock, the band of the Royal Horse Guards, stationed in the west gallery, playing "God save the Queen."

The Queen took her usual seat, having on her right her Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, M. Guizot, and Madame de Montcorvo. On her Majesty's left were his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, the Lady in Waiting (the Countess of Gainsborough), the Lord Chancellor, Lady Katherine Jermy, and the Duke of Wellington.

Prince Albert sat opposite to her Majesty, having on his right her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Countess St. Aulaire, the Duke of Rutland, and the Countess of Verulam. On his Royal Highness's left were the Baroness de Gersdorf, the Duke of Devonshire, the Countess of Lincoln, and the Count St. Aulaire.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards performed a number of favourite pieces during dinner.

ATTENDANCE AT THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT CLEWER.

On Sunday morning the King of the French, accompanied by the Duke de Montpensier, and attended by some of his suite, attended divine service at the Roman Catholic Chapel, at Clewer.

The chapel in question is a remarkably small edifice, affording comfortable accommodation for only about 150 persons. It was built by Mr. Reilly, a Catholic gentleman of some considerable property residing at Forest-hill, in the vicinity.

Precautions had been taken against overcrowding the building, and the ordinary congregation being of course allowed to retain their seats, very few strangers were admitted.

On entering the royal pew, his Majesty knelt for some moments, and after performing his devotions took his seat near the centre, having the Duke de Montpensier on his right hand, Count de St. Aulaire and the other members of his suite occupying positions behind his Majesty.

The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, who was unassisted by any other clergyman. After the prayers, before mass, Mr. Wilkinson mounted the pulpit, and preached an excellent sermon from the parable of the unjust steward, selecting the words, "Render an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward." The only allusion to the royal presence throughout the sermon, was at its commencement, Mr. Wilkinson prefacing the opening sentence in the following words:—"May it please your Majesty and Christian brethren."

After the sermon high mass was performed, and, this solemn ceremony concluded, his Majesty returned from the chapel, having first left a handsome donation to the funds in the vestry, besides presenting to the chaplain a magnificent piece of altar plate, in which the holy water is preserved.

On the Gospel side of the altar was placed a very magnificent remonstrance of silver gilt, of exquisite workmanship, which had been presented by the King to the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson. On the base is inscribed "Donné à la Chapelle Catholique de Clewer, par Louis Philippe, Roi des Français, 1844." It is surrounded by a cross, and the pedestal is formed of the figure of an angel pointing upwards. Around the base is sculptured, in alto relievo, a serpent with the apple, the lamb, and other typical figures.

His Majesty was attired in a plain suit of black clothes, and wore the blue ribbon of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

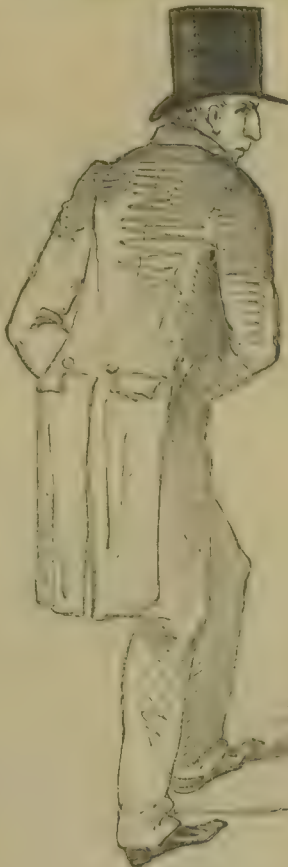
On his Majesty entering the royal carriage at the chapel door two persons, the one a female, and the other a respectable-looking man, endeavoured to throw papers into it, but the officers in attendance quickly prevented the intrusion and returned them to their several owners.

A dense crowd of persons met his Majesty on returning from the chapel to the Castle, by all of whom he was loyally received.

After their return from Clewer, the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied by M. Guizot, and suite, visited St. George's Chapel. While they were inspecting the beautiful choir, the gates were closed; and the crowd of persons in the nave was very considerable. His Royal Highness and M. Guizot then left by the cloister passage between the Chapel and the Tomb House, and crossing the Lower Ward, returned to the Castle, the Duke to his apartments on the north side of the Quadrangle, and M. Guizot to the south. His Royal Highness repeatedly acknowledged the respects of the visitors; and upon the west side of the Quadrangle, and up the mound of the Round Tower, the number of spectators was very considerable. Our artist has sketched the Prince and the distinguished statesman.



THE DUKE DE MONTPENSIER.



M. GUIZOT

The august company lunched together at the Castle at two o'clock.

During the afternoon the east terrace and ornamental gardens were thrown open to the public, and a very large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of promenading therein. Towards three o'clock, her Majesty, the King of the French, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Duchess of Kent, appeared at one of the large drawing-room windows; and were seen in occasional conversation, by the spectators in the garden; the appearance of the youthful Prince of Wales at this window also excited very considerable interest.

At half-past three, the pony phaetons were ordered to Adelaide Lodge, her Majesty having determined to accompany the King across the park on foot, and return by the road.

At four o'clock, the band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) took up their station in the centre of the garden, and commenced playing one of their favourite marches. The next moment her Majesty was observed to leave the Castle by a private doorway, leading on to the east terrace. Her Majesty rested on the arm of the King of the French, and was followed by Prince Albert and the Duke de Montpensier. The royal pair were preceded by the Lords in Waiting and Equerries in attendance, attired in the Windsor uniform, and succeeded by a party of ladies and gentlemen, most of whom belonged to the suite of the French King.

The two most conspicuous in the latter group were Sir Robert Peel and M. Guizot, who walked for some time together.

The presence of the royal party on the terrace was the signal for most enthusiastic cheering from the crowd in the gardens—a circumstance, he it observed, wholly unpremeditated on the Sabbath, but excusable on an occasion of such surpassing interest.

The King appeared overjoyed at his reception, and took off his hat repeatedly, while her Majesty was evidently much gratified by the exhibition of loyalty and affection made by her faithful subjects.

After passing to and fro several times, the illustrious party were compelled to seek shelter from a shower, by returning to the Castle. Many of the crowd retired. A momentary cessation of the rain, however, brought out the august party again, who, on this occasion, cheered as before by the remaining spectators, proceeded through the greenhouse to the slopes, and thence across the park to Adelaide Lodge, where, after remaining a short period, they entered the carriages which were in waiting, and drove back to the Castle.

The Queen and Prince Albert and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite and the household attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Viscount Melbourne took his departure soon after eleven o'clock for his seat, Brocket-hall, Herts. Lord and Lady Beauvale left the Castle soon afterwards, on a visit to the noble viscount.

A dinner took place, as usual, in St. George's Hall. The Queen had on her right her Majesty Louis Philippe, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar. On the left of her Majesty were his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, the Lady in Waiting, the Countess of Gainsborough, his Excellency Count de St. Aulaire, and Lady Georgiana Bathurst.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert sat opposite to the Queen, having on his right her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, M. Guizot, Lady John Russell, and the Marquis of Exeter. On the Prince's left were Madame la Comtesse de St. Aulaire, Admiral de Mackau, and Lady Beauvale.

After dinner the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Seward of her Majesty's Household, gave the health of "His Majesty the King of the French." Also the health of "The Queen."

Throughout the day, Windsor was thronged with visitors, several of whom proceeded on the Clewer road, to meet the King, on his return from chapel. The demand for accommodation at the inns was very pressing; and we suspect that many an unlucky wight returned to town *imprudens*. The rush to the omnibuses, in the evening (more especially on account of the heavy rain), was very great. The view of the Castle, from the Eton road, was truly exciting; the principal windows in the northern front presenting a flood of light, protruded through the entire eastern front. We rarely remember seeing the stately pile to such advantage: it was, even from without, a scene of right regal hospitality, carrying the mind's-eye back to the chivalric glories of the feudal age in which the palace was founded, and assuring us that in the lapse of ages—the long vista of seven centuries—Windsor has lost not a ray of its splendour and magnificence.

DEPARTURE FROM WINDSOR, AND CHANGE OF ROUTE.

On Monday Louis Philippe, her Majesty and Prince Albert, left Windsor for Gosport.

Precisely at twelve o'clock, the Queen and his Majesty the King of the French descended the Grand Staircase, preceded by the Earl Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, in the Windsor uniform, wearing his gold key, or badge of office. The King was attired in a suit of black, and wore the ribbon, with the George appended, and also the Star of the most noble Order of the Garter.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied their Majesties.

The King's suite followed—M. Guizot, Count de St. Aulaire, Count de Jarnac, M. Fauquier, M. Pasquier, and M. Herbet, wearing their respective official costume, and the two first-named wearing the decoration of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour.

Admiral de Mackau, General Baron d'Alalin, General de Rumigny, Colonel Dumas, Count de Chabannes, M. Thierry, Le Capitaine Page, and Le Capitaine Pellion, appeared in military and naval regimentals.

The Duchess of Kent accompanied the royal party to the door of the grand entrance, and there took leave of his Majesty and the Duke de Montpensier.

Sir R. Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen also paid their respects to the French Monarch, and took leave of his Majesty at the grand entrance.

His Majesty, before leaving the Castle, presented six magnificent gold snuff-boxes, with his portrait set in brilliants, to the principal officers of the household who had been appointed to attend him. He also presented a number of brilliant rings and brooches to the ladies and other attendants of her Majesty, and a sum of £1000 to be distributed among the domestics generally. The King also presented to M. Gautier, the vice French Consul who had waited upon him on Saturday, a sum of 10,000 francs, in aid of the French charitable institution already alluded to, of which his Majesty is the patron. He also left a sum of 4000 francs to be distributed to the poor of Windsor, and a number of other equally magnificent donations.

A party of the Royal Horse Guards formed the escort of the royal party down the Long-walk and through the park to Blackness. The illustrious party afterwards proceeded by way of Bagshot to the Farnborough station of the South Western Railway.

At Farnborough, every preparation had been made to receive their Majesties. The fittings up at the station were most elegant. A private carriage-road leading to the chief entrance-door, at the back of the station, had been set apart for their Majesties' sole use; and from the entrance-door to the door which leads to the platform, a costly and beautiful crimson carpet with an elegant border of gold colour, was laid down. On either side of the passage-way were reception-rooms, the one on the left being for the use of the four royal person-

ages, the Queen, the King, the Duke de Montpensier, and Prince Albert; while the opposite room was for the use of the suite. Our engraving at page 254 represents the exterior of the Reception-rooms, the Railway-platform, and the arrival of the Royal State Carriage; the former provided with an awning, and decorated with the British and French flags.

The room prepared for her Majesty was fitted up in a style of remarkable elegance and taste. The gold filigree work traced on the ceiling was particularly beautiful, and the furniture of the room was also unostentatiously and appropriately rich and splendid.

At the station, the directors and officers of the railway were assembled to receive their Majesties.

Owing to some slight delays on the road, the royal carriages did not reach the station till a quarter to two o'clock, the special train having been ordered to be in readiness at one o'clock. Arrived at the door of the station her Majesty alighted, and was escorted by the King of the French into her reception-room, followed by the Prince and the Duke de Montpensier. The directors were at the entrance and received her Majesty.

During the interval that elapsed while the train was being finally prepared for starting, the royal party remained in the reception-room. At a few minutes to two o'clock they came out, and entered the state carriage amidst the loud cheers of the people. It was still raining heavily when the train started, at five minutes to two o'clock. Upon the engine there was the tri-colour flag, and on the tender the royal standard.

The royal carriage itself is a beautiful structure. Externally it is plain, but light and elegant, and the interior is fitted up with much taste. It is lined with a light drab silk damask, richly trimmed with crimson and white silk lace; the ceiling is formed of white watered silk, exquisitely embroidered with crimson velvet and silver in relief, forming the national emblem of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with the royal crown at each corner. The carriage is entirely surrounded by light and tasteful draperies of crimson and white satin damask, and lined with crimson satin, richly trimmed with fringes, &c. The blinds are of a delicate peach colour, with silver tassels. The carpet is of Axminster manufacture, in colours to harmonize with the rest of the interior decorations. (Next week, we shall present to our readers an engraving of this costly specimen of coach-fitting.)

The train proceeded at a very rapid pace towards Gosport. Owing to the state of the weather there were not many persons assembled at the different points of the road. At several places on the line the tri-colour flag was set up on the way-side. At Basingstoke, the tri-colour waved from the station, where a considerable number of people were assembled, who cheered lustily as the train came up. There was also a rustic band, and the National Anthem was played right loyally. At Bishopstoke, where the rail branches off to Gosport, there was a considerable number of people, who cheered loudly as the train passed; and at Botley, a small intermediate station, there was much preparation. Besides the tri-colour flag there was a band of music, and a great crowd of persons. As the train shot by the band played the National Anthem, and the people cheered. At Farnham, the last station before Gosport, there were also many people. There was also a party of foot soldiers, who presented arms as the royal carriages passed.

ARRIVAL AT GOSPORT AND DEPARTURE FOR LONDON.

At Gosport, the station presented a most animated appearance as the train came up. The decorations were nearly the same as those which were prepared for the reception of the King of the French. On the triumphal triple arch at the place of exit, however, there was a fresh inscription, "Long Live Louis Philippe, Victoria, Albert." The arch was flanked with an immense royal standard and tri-colour; shown in the illustration at page 252. The station was filled with well-dressed persons, chiefly ladies; and there was a party of foot soldiers, who presented arms as the royal carriages came up, the band playing the National Anthem. The directors had come on in the train, and were ready to receive their Majesties as they alighted. The spectators cheered most enthusiastically. The train entered the station at thirty-five minutes past three o'clock, having left Farnborough at five minutes to two.

Their Majesties, with the Prince and the Duke de Montpensier, alighted immediately after their arrival at the station, and proceeded at once to the carriage, followed by their respective suites. They drove off towards the Victualling-yard (the place of the intended embarkation) amidst the cheers of the multitudes of people, who, notwithstanding the rain, had assembled on the way-side. The road was lined on either side with foot soldiers from the station to the yard.

As the royal cortege passed along the bands of the different regiments struck up "God save the Queen," and at a quarter to four o'clock the Admiralty flag was lowered from its staff in the centre of the yard, and the royal standard substituted, as the carriages entered the yard. The Victory and the other vessels in the harbour were at this time dressed out in their gayest colours, and the yards manned.

The rain, which had all along fallen heavily, soon increased to a perfect torrent; the wind blew a hurricane, and the rumbling of thunder in the distance succeeded faint flashes of lightning, which gave promise of a stormy night. To cross from Spithead to Troop, under any circumstances, would be attended with immense loss of time in the then state of the weather, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington having joined the consultation, it was instantly determined to despatch a special train to London, in order to secure the necessary accommodation for his Majesty's departure for France via Dover.

Colonel Bouverie was entrusted with this important duty, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington accompanied the gallant colonel to town.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, it was understood, endeavoured to prevail upon their illustrious guest to return with them to Windsor Castle and extend his sojourn in this country for a day or two; but his Majesty, feeling it necessary to return to Paris, was reluctantly compelled to carry out the idea of proceeding via Dover.

The Queen and the Prince Consort then determined to pass the night on board the Royal yacht, which fortunately remained at her moorings opposite the Victualling-yard; but as it was necessary that the express train conveying Colonel Bouverie should precede the King of the French by three hours, in order to allow that officer time to make the arrangements for the route, the august circle determined to spend the interval in the residence of Mr. Thomas Grant, the storekeeper, who occupies a house on the left of the entrance yard.

The rain still pouring down in torrents, the Royal party entered their carriages, and proceeded across the yard to Mr. Grant's residence, where they were received in the best manner which the absence of all preparation on the part of the worthy host would allow. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the King of the French and the Duke de Montpensier, occupied a small parlour looking into the dockyard, where they partook of a hasty repast, the attendants on the Royal party occupying an adjoining apartment; and here the august circle remained until half-past seven o'clock, when the Queen and her illustrious consort took leave of their Royal guests in the most affectionate manner, the King entering one of the carriages in attendance and proceeding direct to the railway station.

It should be here mentioned, that at a quarter to seven o'clock Lieutenant Prevost, R.N., flag lieutenant to Sir Charles Rowley, left Gosport by a special train for the Farnborough station of the South Western Railway, bearing despatches from her Majesty to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, acquainting her Royal parent with the unfortunate train of circumstances which had succeeded the departure from Windsor Castle. Lieutenant Prevost was directed to return to Gosport by the same special train.

All these arrangements made, the royal party took dinner, as already mentioned, in Mr. Grant's house, which, as may be supposed, was completely crowded with gentlemen and ladies, and with the officers of the King's suite. Notwithstanding the extreme inconvenience to which they were all put, it was satisfactory to hear every now and then a hearty laugh amongst the party, especially from the room where the illustrious travellers themselves were. The royal party remained nearly three hours at Mr. Grant's, until the hour at which the special train was ordered.

At a quarter-past seven the King of the French and the Duke de Montpensier took leave of the Queen and the Prince, and proceeded, accompanied by M. Guizot, Count de St. Aulaire, and all of his suite who had not gone on board the steamer, to the station. His Majesty arrived there at half-past seven o'clock, and was saluted with hearty cheers. His Majesty acknowledged the compliment, and entered the carriage, followed by all the chief members of the suite, so that the royal carriage was nearly filled. General Weingass accompanied his Majesty.

After a short delay, the train started at a quarter to eight o'clock, and reached the Nine Elms station at thirty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

At Nine-elms, Sir John Easthope, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Boothby, and some others of the directors were in waiting to receive the King.

Sir James Graham was also in waiting at the station, and as soon as the train stopped, the right honourable baronet entered the carriage where the King was, and, conducting him out, handed him to a carriage, with servants in the royal livery and outriders, was in waiting to receive him. Sir James Graham rode in the carriage with the King, as did also the Duke de Montpensier. The rest of his Majesty's suite followed in other carriages, and the party drove off immediately to the Dover Railway.

DEPARTURE OF HIS MAJESTY FROM THE NEW-CROSS STATION FOR DOVER.

The information that his Majesty intended to take his departure from this station did not reach the authorities until about eight o'clock in the evening. The utmost activity was, however, displayed on the instant, and one special train having been got ready with the greatest possible despatch, was sent on to Dover to prepare for his Majesty's reception there, and to give the necessary directions at all the intermediate stations. A second train was soon after sent on, conveying six of his Majesty's carriages. The preparations then set on foot for the third special train, destined for his Majesty himself and his suite, were not interrupted by the fire at New-Cross station. (We give elsewhere the particulars of this unfortunate occurrence.)

The fire was at its height when his Majesty drove up, escorted by a troop of Horse Guards. The preparations for his departure, however, had been proceeding uninterruptedly, a circumstance highly creditable to the energy and presence of mind of all the parties concerned, and they were just completed as his Majesty arrived—at eleven o'clock. His Majesty was received at the station by Mr. Gregory, superintendent of the Croydon line; Mr. Howell, superintendent of the Brighton line; and by Captain Clarkwood, superintendent of the South-Eastern and Dover line; by whom he was ushered into the waiting-room; and thence, in the course of less than five minutes, to the special train which was in readiness, and which immediately started for Dover, as though nothing unusual had taken place.

One of the gentlemen connected with the London and Dover Railway expressed his regret that the late hour at which the notice for the special train had arrived rendered it impossible for the directors to be in attendance to receive his



VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH AND QUEEN VICTORIA TO ETON COLLEGE.

Majesty. The King, in reply, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the arrangements, and expressed in strong terms his regret at the unfortunate fire that raged on the premises, and concluded by hoping that the company were well insured.

The illustration at page 253 represents the arrival of the King, when, to get to the platform, the royal carriage had to pass over several lengths of hose while the engines were at work. The scene at that moment was one of intense interest. The appearance of the troops who formed the royal escort, the reflection of the flames upon their bright helmets and accoutrements, the roaring of the engine-working, the shouting of the firemen, and the hurrahs of the crowd in honour of the French monarch, excited a feeling that can with difficulty be described. For some minutes the carriage remained stationary, and his Majesty viewed from the window the progress of the flames, which, were within one hundred feet of him, the heat at that time being very great.

ARRIVAL AND EMBARKATION AT DOVER FOR FRANCE.

His Majesty the King of the French, the Duke de Montpensier, and suite, arrived at Dover on Tuesday, at half-past two in the morning, by special train from New Cross.

His Majesty and suite were received at the station by the Hon. Colonel Bouverie, one of her Majesty's Equerries, and the Count de Chabannes.

The proprietors of the Ship Hotel had hastily prepared every available apartment, and a kind of state bed-room, very handsomely fitted up, with a carved heart of oak bedstead, and furniture *en suite* (a royal crown cut out of the solid wood ornamenting the foot-board of the bed), was made ready for his Majesty.

The King rose at nine o'clock, and transacted business with M. Guizot, in his private apartments. His Majesty did not appear at all to be fatigued after his recent journeyings and adventures, but looked quite hale and hearty. Although the King did not retire to rest until past five o'clock in the morning, at day-light he was roused from his slumbers by the roaring of a royal salute from the Castle.

At half-past ten the King partook of his frugal breakfast, and shortly afterwards the Mayor and civic functionaries of the borough of Dover, preceded by

their macebearer, arrived at the hotel, in their official robes, to present a congratulatory address to the King on his visit. They were introduced to his Majesty by General de Rumigny, and were received by the King with the greatest kindness and affability. The King wore a plain black dress, with a white neckcloth, and by his side stood the young Duc de Montpensier in a plain morning dress.

The congratulatory address, which was appropriate to the occasion, was read by the Town Clerk, and immediately his Majesty, in a clear and impressive manner, gave the following reply to it:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient town of Dover—I leave this country with my heart impressed with feelings of the warmest nature. But particularly as regards the general greeting and gratifications which have been extended to me by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, and all the many tokens of friendship and affection which I have received at the hands of her Majesty. They give me a favourable opportunity of manifesting towards England those sentiments of amity, peace, friendship, and union, which have ever been uppermost in my heart; and I am most happy to find those sentiments congenial to the wishes of the British nation; and I have no doubt but that they will be appreciated in my country. Two such nations, mutually calculated to be of so much advantage to each other, will, I trust, equally appreciate those earnest desires which I have so deeply at heart—sentiments which I have ever so deeply felt."

After the delivery of this speech his Majesty turned to a gentleman representing one of the London papers, who was taking a note of it, and said to him, "If you are taking down what I say, I am very happy to tell you that I am speaking my sentiments, and I am very glad you are taking them down," at the same time placing his hand upon his heart. His Majesty then turned to the Mayor, and said, "I know something of Dover—I am not a stranger to it; I know its localities; and I am exceedingly obliged to the Mayor and Corporation for having paid me the compliment they have done. I am sorry I cannot have time to go round the town."

The deputation then retired, and within a few minutes the King, attended by Colonel Rice Jones, Captain Mercer, and surrounded by the members of his

suite, descended the staircase, and passed through a guard of honour, consisting of the depot of the 52nd Regiment, and proceeded on foot to the steamer, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. As soon as the King and his suite were on board the Nord, the vessel got under weigh, and as she steamed out of the harbour, his Majesty appeared on the poop in a white great coat, and took off his hat in acknowledging the farewell greetings of the vast crowds who were assembled at the pier-head to take a parting glance at the Monarch who was leaving our shores for his own dominions.

As soon as the Nord cleared the harbour, she was followed by the Princess Alice, the Swallow, and the Ariel, and another royal salute was again fired from the castle.

The King remained on deck until his vessel, with her convoy, were about mid-channel, when the tremendous gale, which was blowing to the southward and westward, compelled his Majesty to go below.

THE RETURN TO THE CHATEAU D'EU.

The King of the French landed at Calais on Tuesday afternoon, from Le Nord steamer, in excellent health and spirits, having made a rapid passage from Dover, during which his Majesty felt no material inconvenience, although the swell was considerable.



ARCH AT THE RAILWAY STATION, GOSPORT.

The King had intended to land at Treport on Tuesday morning, and the Queen, early in the day, repaired to the shore to await her Royal husband's arrival.

A tent was erected for her Majesty's accommodation, troops were under arms, and the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood were on the alert to give the King an appropriate welcome home. Seeing no squadron in the offing, the Queen became somewhat alarmed. A steam-boat, La Poste, was dispatched to the roads on the look-out. After a considerable interval, the captain of the war-steamer Elan arrived from Portsmouth, having left that place late on Monday night. He was the bearer of a letter from the King to the Queen, by which her Majesty was informed that the weather had prevented his Majesty's embarkation; that he had resolved to return to France by way of Dover and Calais or Boulogne, and calculated upon reaching the Chateau d'Eu in the course of Tuesday afternoon.

The Queen communicated the information thus received to the anxious bystanders.

Her Majesty afterwards resolved to wait at Bernal the arrival of her august husband. Apartments were immediately provided for her Majesty and suite, and a second table and dinner were prepared for the persons who had accompanied her. Seven o'clock passed without the King making his appearance, but an *estafette* reached at that hour with a dispatch, addressed to the Chateau d'Eu, and the Courier Wernct, recognising the King's writing, immediately carried it to the Queen. It contained only these words:—

"My dear Friend—I landed to-day at half-past two o'clock in excellent health and spirits."

Nearly three more hours elapsed, however, ere the Royal carriages drove up to the Majesty, the Duc de Montpensier, M. Guizot, and the numerous suite. His Majesty was in high spirits, very little fatigued, and much pleased with the agreeable surprise which conjugal affection had prepared for him.

In a few hours the party were safe at the Chateau d'Eu, and there, it was understood, his Majesty will remain some ten days.



THE ROYAL ARRIVAL AT THE FARNBOROUGH RAILWAY STATION.



GREAT FIRE AT THE NEW-CROSS RAILWAY STATION, ON MONDAY LAST

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE NEW-CROSS RAILWAY STATION.

One of the most fearful fires that have occurred in the neighbourhood of the metropolis for many years took place at a late hour on Monday evening, at the works attached to the station of the South Eastern, Brighton, and Croydon Railways at New-cross, resulting in the destruction of property to an enormous amount.

The New-cross station is to the above Railways what Wolverton is to the London and Birmingham line. It communicates with the metropolis by the Kent-road, on which it is situated; and with the

offices adjoining the burning pile. It was near an hour before any engines arrived, and by this time the conflagration had spread to a long building, also used to keep carriages and steam-engines in. By eleven o'clock the roofs of both houses (which were boards covered with lead, and on iron rafters) fell in, and then the engines, amounting to about fourteen, were able to make an effectual resistance. The conflagration was fearfully rapid, the flames rushing up through the lantern, whence they burnt with increased fury, until the roof and floors fell in. Attempts were then made to save the various shops beneath, but in vain. Engines from the dockyard at Deptford, and from the London fire brigade, reached the scene before ten o'clock, the fire having broken out at nine.

The firemen at first appeared to be completely bewildered; the flames were rushing out of the roofs and nearly every window in the octagon and fitting departments, and were roaring with an awful sound. At the same moment, the molten lead was running from the cornices round the

and on alighting, expressed his great regret at the calamity. One very fortunate circumstance was, that the wells from which the engines worked were powerfully charged with water, the engines being supplied by a steam-engine on the works, and to this in a great measure may be attributed the saving of the remainder of the company's property.

At one o'clock, a great number of the engines were still in full operation, there remaining a great body of fire in the ruins. The hose of some were directing streams of water from the warehouses and the adjacent buildings into the burning mass beneath, whilst the firemen were stationed on all sides to prevent the flames from extending. Up to this period, and an hour subsequently, several *attachés* of the King of the French, who were to follow in another train, after the royal carriage, were to be seen mingled with the police and firemen. Their state dresses wonderfully contrasted with those of the fire corps, whose apparel was covered with mud, and their faces as black as sweepers. In the course of another half-hour or so the whole of the suite left the New-cross station in a special train, on their way to Dover.

The exact amount of property destroyed, as well as the extent of insurances, are as follows:—The octagonal building, as well as the fitting house, which was 120 feet long by 30 wide, were insured in the Westminster Fire Offices for £4600, and the contents in the Phoenix Office to the amount of £9000, making a total of £13,600. There



ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH DURING THE FIFTEEN

Thames by part of the old Croydon Canal. The area occupied by the station is about equal to that of Russell-square. It consists of an assemblage of vast workshops, large lathe and planing machine rooms, furnace rooms, carpenters' and painters' rooms, carriage and fire engine houses; and a grand octagonal engine house, nearly as large as the Colosseum, in the Regent's-park; in the centre is a stone shaft, surrounded by a circle of columns, supporting a roof in the manner of the Chapter-house, at Salisbury; between these columns are eight large doorways, with trams for the engines and tenders. The height of this vast octagonal building is, or rather was, 70 feet; and with the range of carriage and workshops attached, it was part of the original station, as erected under the superintendence of Mr. Gibbs, then engineer to the Company; it was handsomely built of brick, with stone finishings.

The fire commenced in a loft of this large octagonal building, fitted up as a painter's shop, upwards of eighty feet in breadth, having in its centre a lantern roof, to the extreme height of the structure, seventy feet. The works were all shut up, and the interior of the station was in a state of animation in consequence of the approaching arrival of the King of the French, he having signified his intention of proceeding to Dover by this route. There were present Captain Chatewood, superintendent of the Dover Railway; Mr. Howell, deputy-superintendent of the same line; Mr. Cubitt, the engineer; with several others. While the work-people were engaged erecting the tent on the platform, for his Majesty's reception, they were startled by cries of "Fire." The engine repository was then found to be burning in the upper part, among the paint stores, and the flames made such rapid progress, that in less than a quarter of an hour the whole building was in a blaze. The fire was greatly assisted by a quantity of oil and turpentine, as well as paint, that had been laid aside in a part of the engine-room. The police force hastened to the spot, and were most active in maintaining order, and saving the property and books from the

blazing property, thereby exposing every one to great danger. Nevertheless every man exerted himself with the greatest intrepidity, and by that means a long range of premises used for the erection of carriages was saved. There was a spacious tank between the two buildings, but the fire was so fierce, that it completely reached over the tank, and almost set the roof in a blaze. It was indeed truly distressing to see the valuable lathes and splendid machinery in the fitting-house falling a sacrifice. There was no alternative, the whole was quickly destroyed or rendered useless. For two hours and upwards the fire continued to rage with awful violence, although its progress had, to a certain extent, been stopped. The immense mass of inflammable materials that the two buildings contained, with the heavy floors and roofs, caused the fire to be of frightful extent, the flames rising to such a great altitude as to be seen for many miles distant, attracting some thousands of persons to the spot.

His Majesty the King of the French arrived at the station at about eleven o'clock.



2 RUINS OF THE OCTAGON BUILDING.

were in the octagon six engines and three tenders, the former valued at £1300 each, and the latter at £200 each. It will cost an enormous sum to reinstate the machinery alone. The company estimate the damage under £20,000.

The cause of the fire has been traced to the spontaneous ignition of some vegetable black which was stowed in the paint room.

The ruins, particularly those left of the octagonal or principal buildings, as the fire gradually subsided, had a most remarkable appearance. The upright walls of the upper story, or lantern, which was supported by four stone pillars, while the body of fire was raging beneath, was so charred and splintered by the intensity of the heat, that they resembled the fretted pillars of some ancient monastery, which had been worn away by the lapse of years, while the wreck of the several locomotives was to be seen along the extensive line of shedding, presenting a most serious loss of this valuable property of the company.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If the world don't grow better as it grows older, it certainly becomes wiser as regards worldly things. Were the South Sea schemes (subsequently called "bubble") to be introduced on the New "Change," it is doubtful whether it would find any patrons: were Count Fathom to come to life again, he would starve within the bills of mortality, beyond a doubt. It was almost a pity Sir James Graham wasted his energies on the thimble-rig, for of a surety it could no more continue to exist in Young England, than a dolphin in the House of Commons. Not that we should have opposed the profession of that science or mystery, but we should have ruined the "pea-men" before another lastum. With all respect for the ancients, verily, as regarded the machinations of the sharp practitioner, our fathers were, to borrow the phrase of one of Mr. Dickens's young gentlemen, "jolly green." In especial were they verdant in the matters of their games and exercises. Half the parish of St. James's had lived on *sauter la coupe*, till a burling young lord sauted in so slovenly a style, that the old squire could not avoid seeing it with their eyes shut; while till the season of 1844, the Derby and Leger were, in effect, all aged stakes. In the south, the years '32 and '39 were remarkable for the appearance on the turf of the oldest three-year-olds within memory, just as it was in the north in '39 and '32. Good-natured people, however, merely grinned, and bore it; and so it went on, a rogue's saturnalia, till the present year of grace.

In the preceding autumn Lord George Bentinck, having a suspicion that mischief was afoot, bent himself manfully to overthrow it, but the time was not ripe enough. Then came the last Epom Olympia, whereat the victor was subsequently shown to be an impostor. While yet the Running Rein affair was *sub judice*, rumours were rife touching another robbery at the Derby; the pigeons had been shot at with two barrels! Allusion has already been made in these columns to Ratan's defect, and the suspicions attaching to the conduct of his jockey, Sam Rogers. These doubts, it was announced, would be cleared up in the course of the present autumn; and to the manner and matter of that investigation we purpose herein to address us.

The present week witnessed the celebration of the Second October Meeting at Newmarket. The weather was unpropitious, the sport good and plentiful, and the attendance excellent. Save as regarded their temporary results, the public took little interest in any of its events, except the Cessworth Handicap—a great betting-round business—and the Clearwell, a two-year-old stake pretty well found in Derby and Oaks nominations. The former of these was won in a canter, in one of the largest fields that Newmarket has seen, by Foigh-a-Ballagh, beating 26 others. By the way, a capital portrait of that same Foigh-a-Ballagh appeared in this paper, October 5, drawn by Herring, and is one of the best portraits he ever did. This performance is probably the best on record of a three-year-old. His proprietor won by it upwards of £13,000, and has cleared by this horse, within six weeks, nearly £20,000. As yet the real speed of this Irish phenomenon has never been tried—what a race would be a match between him and Alice Hawthorn, at weight for age—the Beacon Course. The Clearwell brought out eight—and Refraction won—of course. She is the best two-year-old filly of her year, beyond question. And apropos of question is the matter which we said we should especially canvass in this article. The inquiry was going on during the whole of the meeting, before Lord Stradbroke, chairman; the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord George Bentinck, Captain Rous, Colonel Anson, and Colonel Peel. There were also in attendance two short-hand writers from the House of Commons, and certain counsellors and attorneys for the parties accused. As the investigation was conducted with closed doors, we can only allude to the *on dis* in circulation. According to these, a very disreputable case will be made out against several individuals connected influentially with betting circles—even if worse come not of it. Most probably the present course is adopted with reference to the gambling inquiry now in progress before Parliament. Whatever the policy may be, however, the result must benefit the turf. During the last twenty years a large body of men have been living on racing robberies. Some of these will be shown off, beyond a doubt, when the report of the Ratan affair sees the light—the whole of the evidence will be published in a pamphlet—at the instance of the Jockey Club. There is—or rather there was—up to our going to press, no betting of amount on the events beyond the meeting, which had not then been brought to a close.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.		
6 to 5 on Foigh-a-Ballagh	20 to 1 agst Eversus	20 to 1 agst Golden Rule
18 to 1 agst The Cure	20 to 1 agst The Altered One	20 to 1 agst Rowena
DERBY.		
5 to 1 agst J. Day's lot	25 to 1 agst Newmanger	40 to 1 agst Pantass
5 to 1 agst Seal's lot	25 to 1 agst Muskier	45 to 1 agst Lillie colt
20 to 1 agst Port's lot	30 to 1 agst Fitz-Allen (t)	50 to 1 agst Young Eclipse
20 to 1 agst Sir G. Heath	30 to 1 agst Connanght	50 to 1 agst Laird o' Cock
20 to 1 agst Sir G. Heath	30 to 1 agst Connanght	50 to 1 agst Laird o' Cock
10 to 1 agst Alarm (t)	33 to 1 agst Old England (t)	50 to 1 agst Clear-the-Way
17 to 1 agst Kedger	35 to 1 agst Black Prince (t)	65 to 1 agst Fishwallow (t)
18 to 1 agst Cobweb	35 to 1 agst Brother to E. O.	100 to 1 agst Lycurgus (t)

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Match, 200 h ft, 847 lb each. B. C.—Colonel Peel's Zenobia (Nat) beat Lord Glasgow's sis. to Give-him-a-Name, 3 to 1 on Zenobia, who won easy by two lengths.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, for three-yr-olds, &c. T.Y.C. Lord Stradbroke's Eversus, 4 yrs, 847 lb .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Payne's Audrey, 3 yrs, 847 lb 2

The Coffee Room Stakes of 100 sovs each. Lord Stradbroke's Boarding-school Miss, allowed 5lb. Walked over.

(First Class) £50, for two-yr-olds; colts, 847 lb; and fillies, 847 lb.
Mr. Edwards's Hedgehog (E. Edwards) 1
Lord W. Powlett's c by Jerry, out of Zeal 2

£50 for three-yr-olds, 747 lb; four, 847 lb; five, six, and aged, 847 lb.
Duke of Richmond's Pastoral, 3 yrs (Nat) 1
Lord Exeter's Celia, 5 yrs 2

Match, 300 h ft. T.Y.C.—Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Elie, 847 lb (Kitchener), beat Duke of Bedford's Oakley, 947 lb. 6 to 5 on Miss Elie. Won easy by a length.

Match, £150, h ft. T.Y.C.—Duke of Bedford's Minotaur, 847 lb (Robinson), beat Mr. Phillimore's Physalis, 747 lb. 7 to 2 on Minotaur. Won by three lengths.

Match, £200, h ft. T.Y.C.—Duke of Bedford's Glen Fieble, 847 lb (Robinson), beat Col. Anson's Marquis, 747 lb. 6 to 4 on Glen Fieble. Won by a neck.

(Second Class) £50, for two-yr-olds, 847 lb, and fillies, 847 lb.
Duke of Richmond's b c the Laird of Cockpen (E. Edwards) 1
Lord Lonsdale's Loadstone 2

TUESDAY.

A Match, 50, h ft. T.Y.C.—Lord Huntingfield's Mario, 5 yrs, 947 lb (Boyce), beat Mr. Barne's c by Slane, out of the Warbler, 2 yrs, 847 lb. 5 to 2 on Mario. Won by a neck. The Slane colt pulled up lame.

The Royal Stakes of 200 sovs each, 120 ft.
Lord Exeter's Algernon (Mann) 1
Duke of Portland's Welbeck (Robinson) 2

The Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft, for two-yr-olds.
Duke of Richmond's Refraction (E. Edwards) 1
Colonel Peel's Herby (Chapple) 2

Match, 200 h ft, T.Y.C.—Duke of Richmond's Espoir, 847 lb (Robinson), beat Lord Exeter's Merope, 847 lb (Mann), by a head. 4 to 1 on Espoir.

The Cessworth Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, with 300 added.
Mr. Irwin's Foigh-a-Ballagh, 3 yrs, 847 lb (Bell) 1
Mr. Dawson's Lightning, 3 yrs, 847 lb (Riley) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Town Plate of £50. Winner to be sold for £200.
Mr. Booth's Pricilla Pombey, 5 yrs (Sly) 1
Duke of Bedford's Robinia, 3 yrs (Whitehouse) 2

The Steppingly Stakes of 50 sovs each. T.Y.C.
Mr. Gully's Old England, 347 lb (J. Howlett) 1
Duke of Bedford's Prologue, 847 lb (Robinson) 2

The Brevby Stakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-old fillies, 847 lb.
Lord G. Bentinck's Longitude (Marson) 1
Duke of Richmond's f by Glaucus, out of Estell (Abdale) 2

THURSDAY.

'Match, 100, T.Y.C.—Lord G. Bentinck's b c Devil to Pay, 847 lb (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Purity, 847 lb (Robinson). 2 to 1 on the colt, who won by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.
Lord Chesterfield's f by Hornsea, dam by Sultan (F. Butler) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's Duke of Cornwall (Marson) 2

Match.—Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-Hat, 847 lb (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's c by Velociped, out of Amulet, 847 lb (Marson), 200, T.Y.C. Won in a canter by a length.

Handicap Plate of £100, for 3 yrs old, &c.
Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, aged, 847 lb (Abdale) 1
Lord Exeter's Crosby, 3 yrs, 847 lb (Sharp) 2

Match, 150, 50 ft. Ab M.—Mr. Joseph Anderson's Chance, 847 lb (Bell), beat Lord E. Russell's Nat, 847 lb (Sly). 7 to 4 on Nat. Won by five lengths.

The New York papers state that Mr. Macready took his farewell of the New York stage, at the Park, in the character of *King Lear*. At the close of the tragedy he was called for by the audience, and received with applause, and, with considerable agitation, he addressed the audience at great length, urging the beneficial influences of the Shakspearean drama. It is also stated that Mr. Macready has received for his professional services in America, over his expenses, 35,000 dollars, a part of which has been invested in Ohio 6 per Cents.

THE SAFETY OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—At a recent inquest Mr. Walley took occasion to observe, that he had held the office of coroner for five years and a half, and had the two great termini, and upwards of thirty miles of the most extensive railways in the kingdom in his district, and yet, notwithstanding the millions of persons that must have travelled up and down those lines during the period he had mentioned, he had never held a single inquest on a railway passenger.

The triangular piece of ground near Kennington-cross, which, during many years, has been an open space, conducive to the health of the surrounding inhabitants, has been let on lease by the officers of the Duchy of Lancaster for building. Thirty or forty houses are to be erected, and Kennington-green will no longer be a pleasant spot for the eye to rest on, but a mass of brickwork.

Letters from Alexandria of the 26th ult. state that Mehemet Ali had not yet returned any answer to the proposal of Mr. Bourne to grant a privilege for the transit of passengers and merchandise through Egypt. It was said that the Pacha had regarded as a mark of disrespect the sending a simple *employe* of the Post-office to negotiate this matter, instead of an officer holding a commission from her Majesty's Government.

Twenty Polish students have recently been arrested at Warsaw, on a charge of being members of a secret society. The younger of them, who were only from thirteen to fourteen years old, were, it is added, sent into the interior of Russia, but the others were sent to the army of Circassia, as common soldiers.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Friday.—Since Monday, the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been on a very limited scale, hence the show of samples of that grain here, to-day, was small. The demand ruled rather active, at full prices. In foreign wheat only a moderate business was doing, yet previous rates were supported. The show of barley being small, and the masters mostly in full work, the sale for the finest qualities was brisk, at full quotations. In other kinds, comparatively little was doing. The best malt was quite as dear, while all other articles of grain supported their previous value.

ANIMALS.—English; wheat, 2970; barley, 1160; oats, 150 quarters. Irish; wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 5500 quarters. Foreign; wheat, —; barley, 430; oats, — quarters. Flour, 2920 sacks. Malt, 160 quarters.

Wool.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 30s to 47s; ditto white, 45s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 44s; ditto white, 41s to 48s; 1s; 35s to 37s; grinding barley, 28s to 29s; milling ditto, 30s to 32s; malted ditto, 30s to 33s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 61s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 61s to 62s; Chevalier, 62s to —; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoes ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 34s to 36s; old ditto, 34s to 37s; grey peas, 29s to 31s; mangle, 31s to 32s; white, 31s to 36s; boilers, 36s to 38s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 250 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 44s to 53s; ditto, red, 53s to 54s; white, 54s to 56s. In Bond.—Barley, — to —; oats, new, — to —; ditto feed, — to —; beans, — to —; peas, — to — per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 24s to — per barrel. Town-made, — to —.

The Seed Market.—Linnseed and rapeseed are commanding a steady sale, at full prices. In all other kinds of seeds next to nothing is doing.

The following are the present rates.—Linnseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 35s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 25s to 35s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; fava, 4s to 10s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 45s per last of ten quarters. Linnseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11 per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 48s 10s per ton; canary, 56s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 33s 6d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 37s 10d; beans, 36s 11d; peas, 33s 7d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 46s 4d; barley, 34s 10d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 36s 4d; beans, 37s 3d; peas, 33s 7d.

Sea Freight on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 6s 6d; beans, 5s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

Tra.—Public sales, of upwards of 20,000 packages commenced on Thursday. So far as we have proceeded, fine qualities have supported previous rates; but other kinds have had a downward tendency.

Sugar.—The best kinds of West India sugar—the supply of which offering is small—have sold at full current rates; but other descriptions, as well as Bengal, Mauritius, and refined, have declined from 6d to 1s per cwt.

Coffee.—Exceedingly little business has been done in coffee this week. West India may be bought at full current rates, but other kinds are lower.

Rice.—Some rather large sales of Bengal have been reported; while the value of other kinds is quite as high as last week.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 10s to £4 10s; useful ditto, £4 12s to £5; fine upland ditto, £5 to £6 5s; clover hay, £1 10s to £2 10s; Oat straw, £1 5s to £1 10s; wheat straw, £1 11s to £1 13s per load.

Coal.—Adair's, 17s; Holwell Main, 19s 3d; Tansfield Moor, 18s 9d; Hilda, 21s 9d. Killingsworth, 22s; Newmarket, 20s 6d; Lambton, 24s; and Stewart's, 24s 3d per ton.

Oil.—Linnseed oil has met a steady sale at full prices. The same may be said of Southern; but other kinds have met a slow inquiry.

Provisions.—There has been less demand for both Irish and foreign butter, since our last, and prices may be considered somewhat easier. Hams and bacon are quite as dear; but other kinds of provisions are a rather heavy.

Tallow.—By accounts from St. Petersburg, we learn that the shipments of tallow have been less than 10,000 casks than at the same time in 1843, yet the demand for P.Y.C. is heavy. Town tallow, however, is working up, owing to the make being short.

Hops.—Although the supplies of new hops on offer are extensive, the demand for the finest parcels is active, at somewhat improved currencies. In other kinds, as well as in the best, the demand is not so active, as full prices. The duty is still called £230,000. Snuff pockets, £5 10s to £7 10s; Wealds, £5 18s to £3 0s; Mid Kent, £3 to £10 10s; East Kent, £7 7s to £8 5s; Choice ditto, £10 0s to £12 0s; Farnham, £10 to £10 10s.

Wool.—Since the conclusion of the public sales very little business has been doing privately, yet prices rule about stationary. The imports continue large.

Potatoes.—The supplies of potatoes offering at the waterside are good, yet the sale for them is steady at from 42s 10s to 45s per ton.

Smithfield.—Our market, to-day, was, on the whole, fairly supplied with beasts as to numbers, but the general quality was very inferior. Prime Scotch commanded a steady sale, at full prices, but otherwise the beef trade was dull. We had on show 72 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, and 129 Scotch from Aberdeen. The numbers of sheep being small, the mutton trade was active, and the quotations had, in some instances, an upward tendency. In calves a good business was doing, at an improvement of 2d per 8lbs. The pork trade was firm, at fully Monday's prices. Milch cows sold slowly, at from £16 to £18 10s each. Per 8lbs to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do, 2s 10s to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scotch, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; large coarse calves 3s 4d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; large heifer, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; sucking calves, 18s to 23s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 20s each; Beasts, 641; cows, 180; sheep, 4250; calves, 248; pigs, 350.

Neigute and Leadenhall.—We had a fair average supply of meat on sale here to-day, while the demand was steady at full prices. Per 8lbs, by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; ditto small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 1d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d.

KOSAR HAZARAT.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The advance in the value of money, alluded to in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, continues well sustained. The effect has been already to depress the value of Consols, which, although the market opened steadily on Monday, did not quite the full value of Saturday's closing prices, marking only 100½ to 101. Some rumours on Tuesday, relative to the return of the King of the French, although perfectly unimportant in themselves, had the effect of causing sales at a decline of nearly three-eighths per cent. This is a symptom that cannot be understood; particularly when it is known that the principal sales were made on private accounts, and did not therefore partake of a speculative character. The fact is, that many of the capitalists are getting out of stock, in order to employ their money in those different channels of trade which, from the low rate of interest and amount of unemployed capital, have been lately unavailable. Stock for this class of capitalists is only resorted to as a last resource, and, consequently, at the first symptom of an increased value for money, is immediately sold. Wednesday's market experienced a slight reaction in consequence of some good purchases; and Stock being rather scarce on Thursday, the improvement was maintained. The settlement of the account passed off favourably, money being at a moderate price. Consols, at the close of the week, quoted 108½ to 109 for money, and 100½ to 101 for account; Exchequer Bills, 78 to 79; India Bonds, 93 to 94; Bank Stock, 205 to 206. India Stock has receded to 257½.

The business in the Foreign-house has been extremely limited, and quotations have scarcely varied. The half-monthly settlement passed off quietly; money, however, was a little dearer. In consequence of the trifling variations during the fortnight, the account was a very small one. Spanish, on Wednesday, advanced to 23½ to 24 for the Actives; Three per Cents, 35½ to 36. This was the result of some large speculative operations, and the price was maintained on Thursday by a large purchase through an influential broker. The only assigned reason for these purchases is the probability that the Queen's accession may tranquillise parties, and thus gradually restore the finances of Spain. The prices at closing were.—Spanish Actives, 23½; Three per Cents, 35½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62½; Five per Cents, 93½; Mexican, 34½; Portuguese converted, 50½; Brazilian, 82½.

The settlement in the Railway Market progressed without difficulty, and prices remain at previous quotations. York and North Midland have advanced, but speculation has been principally confined to the French lines. Boulogne and Amiens have quoted 2½ to 3 premium; and Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux have been the same. All the completed lines have also been in demand. The newly projected English lines have not been much dealt in this account, the former one having been a losing game to some of the most active of the speculators. The closing quotations, without reference to premium or discount, are:—Bristol and Gloucester, 42; Caledonian, 43; Churnet Valley, 42; Eastern Counties, 13½ to 14; Lancaster and Carlisle, 13½; Birmingham Stock, 213; Brighton, 47; Dover, 40½; Kent Valley, 8½; Yarmouth and Norwich, 26½; York and North Midland, 110; Central of France, 4½ to 4; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux, 34 to 4; Paris and Lyons, 34; Paris and Orleans, 39½; Paris and Rouen, 39½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Yesterday was pay day in the English House; all passed quietly, Consols closing at 109½. Spanish was a shade better in the Foreign Market; in consequence of the funding of the floating debt of Spain, it closed at 34½ for the Three-per-Cents, Actives 24½. The Railway Market closed with a slight improvement in some of the leading lines.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 14.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellesborough, and the heirs made of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Southam, of Southam, in the county of Gloucester, and Earl of Ellesborough, in the county of Cumberland.

DOWING-STREET, Oct. 14.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Draper, Esq., to be her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the province of Canada formerly called Upper Canada; Wm. Morris, Esq., to be Receiver General for Canada; D. B. Papiereux, Esq., to be Commissioner for Crown Lands for Canada; James Smith, Esq., to be her Majesty's Attorney General for that part of the Province of Canada formerly called Lower Canada; Dominic Day, Esq., to be Secretary for Canada; John Downie, Esq., to be First Puisne Judge for the Colony of British Guiana; and Francesco Dalmas, Esq., to be Cashier to the Government of Malta.

BANKRUPTS.—W. MINTER, Colchester, Essex, builder. T. B. HALL, Coggeshall, Essex, grocer. M. and B. LEE, Duke-street, Piccadilly, tailors. F. A. BERENGIER, Homer-street, Crawford-street, Marylebone, clothier. H. D. WILLIAMS, Southampton, plumber. G. BALL, Bath, carpenter. W. J. J. COALL, Exeter, grocer. T. TABBERNER, Birmingham, corn-factor. J. BIBBY, Liverpool, coach proprietor.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

BANKRUPTS.—E. PERKINS and S. WOOLLEY, Stamford, drapers. T. SMITH, sen., Minto-street, Bermondsey, wool stapler. W. CHEQUER, Blackfriars-road, saddler. C. ROGERS, Bishopsgate-street Within, saddler. R. FOOTNER, Lymington, Hampshire, upholsterer. W. HILL, Woolwich, builder. W. RICHARDSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, glass manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

At Portland-place, the Countess of March, of a daughter.—At Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Major-General Frederick G. of a son.—At Levensham-hill, the lady of Joseph Gurary, Esq., of a daughter.—At Rock House, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. W. Hinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Kensington, William Beloe Rix, Esq., of Matchin, Essex, to Laura Anne, third daughter of the late W. Bond, Esq., of Ashford, Kent.—At St. George's, Camberwell, Henry William Waddell, Esq., to Elizabeth Douglas, youngest daughter of John Holmes Gibson, Esq.—At the Collegiate Church, Manchester, William Jacobs, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Heston, Esq., of Blackrod, Lancashire, surgeon.

DEATHS.

At Madeira, Lieutenant James Gordon Caulfield, eldest son of Major-General Caulfield.—At Knowle Lodge, Hampstead, John Alexander Thwaites, Esq.—At Haggerstone, Miss Fanny Holcroft, daughter of the late Thomas Holcroft. She was the authoress of several esteemed works of fiction.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Eight o'clock on Thursday Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Open every evening with its unequalled rotation of Equestrian and Dramatic entertainments.—MONDAY, October 21, and DURING THE WEEK, at Seven o'clock, the splendid spectacle from the poem of the illustrious Sir Walter Scott, entitled LOCHINVAR; or, the Bridal of Netherby and Steed of the Brave. After which, sixth appearance of the celebrated KANTROWITZ FAMILY, from Warsaw, who will have the honour of playing the national airs of Poland and Russia, engaged by Mr. Batty at a great expense, in addition to the present novelties. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot.—Box-office open daily, from Eleven till Five.

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LAMPS.—LIGHT INSTEAD OF SMOKE! or, MORE LIGHT NO EXPENSE!—Upon the New Registration, the ADJUSTING CHIMNEY-GLASS HOLDER, affords a great increase of Light, by a more perfect combustion of the oil or camphine of the lamp. It prevents smoke, soot, and breakage of chimneys, glass, and will remain firm in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure. To be seen without solicitation to purchase.—UPTON and CO., Oil, Camphine, and Lamp Dealers, 33, George-street, Hanover-square; and 66, Basinghall-street, City.

INSTANT RELIEF, and a RAPID CURE of COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION, DIFFICULT BREATHING, &c., are given by DR. LOCKOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice.—Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 10s. per box; or sent free, by post, in 1s. 3d., 5s., or 10s. ditto, by D. A. SILVA and CO., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.—Sold by all Medicine vendors.

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FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, for Cash only, at RALPH and Co's, 54, Cheapside.—Ivory handled Table-knives, quality warranted, 11s. 6d. per dozen; a solid Bronze Fender, with steel bar, 15s.; new silver pattern Dish Covers, in one entire piece, 45s. per set; pure British Plate Spoons or Forks—Tables, 16s.; Dessert, 11s.; Tea, 6s. per dozen; Bed-room Stoves, 4d. per inch; good Register Stoves, with double backs, &c., 3 feet wide, 27s.; strong Kitchen Range, with self-cleaning oven and boiler, wrought bars, &c., the best that can be made, 4 feet wide, 110s.; and all other Articles, of the best quality, at equally low prices, at RALPH and Co's, 54, Cheapside; two doors west of Bow Church.

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COX'S PATENT SPARKLING GELATINE FOR MAKING JELLIES, BLANC-MANGE, &c., stronger than Isinglass, at one-third the price, is particularly economical and convenient for the use of Families, Hotel-keepers, Invalids, and others, and a profitable article for Exportation.—Sold, in packets only, by the principal Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen in the United Kingdom, at 9d., 1s. 6d., 3s., 6s., and 7s.; each packet bearing the Patentee's signature.—Extract from Dr. Ure's Testimonial:—"London, 9th February, 1844.—I have much pleasure in certifying that the Patent Sparkling Gelatine of Messrs. J. and G. Cox is prepared by an excellent process, which while it preserves entire all the virtues of this alimentary substance, renders it equally pure and beautiful. Examined by chemical tests, it is found perfectly free from acid, and fully stronger than the best isinglass in the London market, and affords a Jelly (in a few minutes) equal in all respects to, if not richer and more crystalline than, that prepared from calves'-feet."—Agent in London, Mr. HENRY WATSON, No. 11, Old Fish-street, City.—Patent Gelatine Works, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh.

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 The Palatine Hotel adjoins the Victoria station of Liverpool, Leeds, York, Hull, and Derby Railways, and is adjacent to the Exchange, and other principal places of resort in MANCHESTER.

The proprietors of the Establishment are always in attendance, at the arrival of every train, to remove, free of any expense, the luggage of visitors to the Hotel, or to provide Post Horses, should they be required. Stables, Coach-houses, and Riding-school attached to the Establishment. Turtle and other Soups, Dinners, Suppers, or Single Dishes, supplied to Private Families, of the first quality, and on the shortest notice, as their Cuisine department is conducted by first-rate French and English cooks. The charges at this Establishment include all gratuities to servants of every description.

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 WINTER FASHIONS.—BAILEY and Co. beg to inform Milliners and Dress-makers that their new and fashionable stock of bonnet materials, velvet ribbons, blonds, Lisle lace, French and English flowers, feathers, a great variety of models, Ayshire worked collars, French velvets in every colour, bonnet and cap ribbons, girdles, gimps, cane, chips, linings, &c., are now ready for inspection.—Foreign orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.—OSBORN, BAILEY and Co., Albion House 77, St. Paul's Church-yard.

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H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority, the "Queen's Own"), have large eyes, easily threaded, (even by blind persons), and improved points, temper, and finish. Each paper is labelled with a likeness of her Majesty, or his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Every quality of Needles, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c., for shipping. These Needles or Pens for the home trade are sent free, by post, to any respectable dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every 1s. value.—H. WALKER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 1, (late 20), Maiden-lane, Wood-street, London.

MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families requiring mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be procured from this establishment at a moment's notice. Widows and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note particularizing the mourning required, will insure immediate attention either in town or country. Ladies requiring Silks or Velvets for Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks, &c., are particularly invited to a trial of the new Corbeau Silks and Velvets introduced at this house. They will be found not only more durable, but the colour very superior, unaffected by the strongest acid or even sea-water. Black and Grey and Fancy Mourning Silks, Cashmeres, Flannels and Merinos of every description. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty for mourning, in millinery, flowers, Tulle and Nett Silves, Collars, Berthes, Head-dresses, trimmings, &c. &c. W. G. JAY and Co.

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 Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal Family, and Nobility.—A Fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of incalculable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the insidious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and antiseptic qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box.
 * * * All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced, for promoting the growth and reproduction of the Hair, few survive even in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand creates the necessity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and SON, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,025 letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle. * * * All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

PORT, SHERRY, and all other FOREIGN WINES for

cash, in quantities of one dozen and upwards.
 Sherry (pale or brown) 21s., 25s., 30s., 35s., and 40s. per dozen.
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 Claret 30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s.
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 Buecliar, 27s.; Vidonia, 24s.; Lisbon, (dry or sweet) 24s.; Marsala, 21s.; Cape, 15s.
 Bottles, 1s. 6d. per dozen, the price of old cases; hampers at the rate of 10s. per dozen. To all who pay ready money Messrs. Cornwall and Co. address themselves, soliciting attention to the above prices, under which it is impossible for genuine wines to be sold, offering to purchasers the immense saving of from 10s. to 20s. per dozen. The continued and rapid increase of their connexions is a gratifying proof to them of the approbation of the public. Their wines are warranted genuine and those at only one price the finest imported; any not approved of will be exchanged or the money returned, and a trial of any one kind is respectfully requested. Samples can be tasted at the office from Ten till Five o'clock. Payment to be made on or before delivery. Orders from the country may be accompanied by a remittance, and will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.
 CORNWALL and Co., 14, WALBROOK, CITY.

READ the following TESTIMONIAL in favour of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which is sufficient to convince the most prejudiced person that they are all that is required to conquer disease, and consequently, prolong life.

Sirs,—I beg to hand you the following testimonial, which I have just received from Mr. Williams, Union-street, Nottingham. Yours, obediently,
 G. BATTERS, Chapel-bar, Nottingham.

Sir,—Printing is a great blessing to mankind, for now I am enabled to make known, through you, a perfect Cure, by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS, of extremely bad Indigestion, a Bilious disorder, and Sick Headache, which I have been subjected to for years; and money enough has been paid to physicians and surgeons, which now would have been a little trouble to me. I wish every fellow-creature clearly to understand that I was wonderfully relieved by taking one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Accident threw a testimonial in my way of a miraculous cure of a bilious attack and sick headache. The second box enabled me to go about my business with spirit and alacrity; and by taking two or three more boxes, I am happy to add my humble testimony of a perfect cure of that dreadful disorder—bilious and sick headache, which rendered me, before I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, unfit for business. Considering the loss of time and pain, persons would find that one box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS is worth, instead of 1s. 1d., as many guineas. May all persons make trial of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, is the sincere wish of
 Yours, thankfully,
 M. WILLIAMS, Union-street, Nottingham.

To Mr. G. Batters, Chapel-bar, Nottingham.
 PARR'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.
 HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.

SELF-MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

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E. MOSES and SON are desirous of directing special attention to their plan of "Self-Measurement." The extreme simplicity and the minute exactness of this admirable plan are such as cannot fail to answer the purpose designed. No failure in point of fit can arise from its use; or, should anything of the kind occur, the proprietors will hold themselves responsible. Thousands are thus enabled to avail themselves of the choice Clothing of MOSES and SON, without any inconvenience arising from distance, &c. A Book with a wood-cut and full directions may be obtained on application (gratis) and free of postage. Residents in the country cannot do better than avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity of purchasing at the greatest Tailoring Establishment in the Kingdom.

READY-MADE.	£ s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE
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PUBLIC MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—THE LORD MAYOR IN THE CHAIR.

BATHS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.

On Wednesday a very numerous meeting was held in the Egyptian-hall of the Mansion-house, for the purpose of forming an association to furnish the labouring poor with baths and wash-houses. Several ladies were present, and on the platform we observed Lord Dudley Stuart; Mr. Byng, M.P.; Mr. Colquhoun, M.P.; Sir W. Clay, M.P.; Alderman Sir J. Pirie, Alderman W. Hunter, Alderman Sidney, Mr. Moon (late sheriff), Mr. Wire, Mr. D. Salomons, Mr. Cotton (Governor of the Bank), Mr. Seeley, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Dr. Russell, and a large number of other clergymen and lay gentlemen.

At two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Bishop of London, ascended the platform, and was warmly applauded on taking the chair as president of the meeting. The Lord Mayor having opened the proceedings in a brief address explanatory of the objects of the meeting, the Bishop of London, in moving the first resolution, expressive of the advantage which would be conferred upon the working classes, by providing baths and wash-houses, quoted authorities to prove the improvement of health arising from frequent ablutions. The Right Reverend Prelate went into details respecting the public baths and wash-houses at Liverpool, in which it appeared, that although the baths were on a contracted scale, 220 labourers bathed in one day. One man told him, after he had a bath on a Saturday, that he felt himself able to do another week's work.—Mr. Byng, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.—Mr. Gregg stated that he had erected baths for the use of the poor, in St. Luke's parish, at an expense of £1000. The Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce moved the second resolution, the effect of which was, that it was desirable to extend the benefits of the institution to all parts of the metropolis.—Lord D. C. Stuart seconded the resolution, which was carried.—On the motion of the Rev. Archdeacon Hale, seconded by Sir G. Larpent, a committee was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

SCENE FROM "THE CONFEDERACY."

Our illustration shows the opening of the last scene of Vanbrugh's admirable comedy, lately revived with well-merited success at the Haymarket Theatre. *Araminta*, *Corinna*, *Gripe*, and *Moneytrap*, are discovered at a tea-table, very gay and laughing.

All.—Ha! ha! ha! ha!

Mon.—Mighty well, O mighty well indeed!

ENTER CLARISSA.

Clar.—Save you, save you, good folks! you are all in rare humour methinks.

The precise incident of the sketch is, however, *Moneytrap's* (Farren's) attentions to *Clarissa*, (Miss P. Horton): the other characters are *Gripe*, (Strickland); *Araminta*, (Mrs. E. Yarnold); *Corinna*, (Miss J. Bennett); a veritable group from the tea-table society of the early part of the last century, when a set of tea-cups or a fan were considered a pretty New Year's Gift.

What is characterised in the admirable criticism in the *Times*, as



SCENE FROM "THE CONFEDERACY," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

'the anxious, earnest, and senile appearance' of Farren, has been caught by our artist.

Leigh Hunt, speaking of the "Confederacy," says: "*Dick Amlet*, *Mrs. Amlet*, and *Brass*, are all perfection, after their kind—the unfeeling son, whose legs are doted on by his mother; the peddling mother, hobbling about, with fine ladies in her debt; and *Brass*, exquisite *Brass*, whom one can hardly help fancying made of the metal that christens him, and with a voice that rings accordingly. We know of no better comic writing in the world than the earlier scenes of *Lord Foppington*, in the 'Relapse,' and those between *Dick Amlet* and his mother, and of *Brass* securing his bargain with *Dick*, in the play before us."

SCENE FROM "DON CÉSAR DE BAZAN."

In our journal of last week we sketched the plot of this very effective drama, first produced, in English, at the Princess' Theatre, on Tuesday week. We now present our readers with the best "situation" in the piece, cleverly sketched by Mr. Kenny Meadows. The scene is in the third act, in which the licentious King is detected by Don César. We quote the passage from the drama, with the early part of the context.

King—Impertinent! I desire you quit the room.
Don César.—What! after the trouble I have had to get here. Are you—
King.—The master of this house.
Don César.—The master of this house!—hm!—this house, where I have just seen the Countess de Bazan?
King.—You know her, then?
Don César.—Very slightly. I've only seen her for about ten minutes. But she resides here—may I ask your name?
King.—I am—I am Don César de Bazan.
Don César.—Eh! Don César de Bazan! Egad, I excel the Phoenix! for two Don Césars have arisen from my ashes!
King.—Now that I have satisfied you, I demand to know your name?
Don César.—The unblushingascal!
[Lazarillo, the page, steals behind Don César, and whispers.]
Lazarillo.—It is the King!
Don César.—Eh, Lazarillo.
King.—You hesitate, Sir!
Don César.—The King here!—I understand it all.
King.—My question embarrasses you—I demand an answer!
Don César.—Certainly.—If you are Don César de Bazan, I AM THE KING OF SPAIN!
King.—What!—the King!
Don César.—THE KING OF SPAIN!

The performance never fails to be received with an enthusiastic burst of applause, which it well deserves; for it is one of the finest coups de théâtre we ever remember to have witnessed.



SCENE FROM "DON CÉSAR DE BAZAN," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.